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AN OLD WIFE'S STORY.

BY SARAH D. CLARK.

Bright was the day when the fleet sailed down,
Out from the harbor of Gloucester town;
Full sixty sail with the flower and prime
Of the fair seaport in the olden time,
Hearty and glad, well trimmed and manned,
For the far off banks of Newfoundland.

The women gazed till the white specks grew
Misty and lost in the shadowy blue;
"God keep them well," is for us at home
They try their luck on the salt sea's foam,
For us and our little ones, God be blest,
May He bring them home to their port of rest."

The sixth of November, at twelve o'clock,
The ships sailed out from the harbor dock,
All things were fair as a day in June,
Like a crescent of pearls the fair pale moon
Arose o'er the edge of the water's brim,
As the fleet sailed down o'er its shadowy rim.

But at five that night, when the sun went down,
A cloud came up over Gloucester town;
Threatning and dark were the signs they knew,
Up through the streets the fierce winds blew,
And the angry sea, from miles afar,
Bursts its way o'er the harbor bar.

The gossips hushed the children's mirth,
And gathered around the household hearth,
And tried with woman's art to tell
How things would surely turn out well,
For the sea was safe as the land, they said,
With the good God ruling overhead.

But one old wife in the fireside's gleam
Sat silent, entranced in a far-off dream:
Not a sigh she made, or a word she said,
But her face was white as the face of the dead,
Till at her feet with a noisy fall
The horseshoe fell from its place on the wall.

Then starting, "Dear souls," she said, "'tis plain,
I have dreamed the same dream over again
Five and twenty long years ago,
The same dark dream 'tis even so,
'Tis true, and truth is God's truth, I ween.
Come it even our joys between.

I saw afar, like a ghostly fleet,
With crew half frozen in snow and sleet,
Dashed about by the ocean's shocks,
Sixty sail, on the deadly rocks,
Till one by one in the sea went down
Each soul that sailed out of Gloucester town."

Then they tried to cheer her—"'T is only a rhyme
Of an old wife's tale of the olden time;
The prophets and dreamers are false, not true."
Yet she saw what they saw not, they knew,
And the women tried to smile once more,
But the dream came true in the days of yore.

Then each to the other said, "Trust, nor fear
We will courage keep, and hearts of cheer,
And the bells shall ring with glad renown
Our sailors come home to their olden town."
But the fleet they watched for many a day
Never sailed back to Gloucester Bay.

Thomas Yarn.

He was a failure, an innocent, colorless failure, holding his place in the energetic town of Mossbrook rather because he was too amorphous to be kicked out than from any power of his own to keep in. Thomas Yarn had never made a living, but had hung, a barnacle on somebody else's living, all his life. He was ugly, and dirty, and poor, and lazy, yet these terms seem too strong for so nebulous a creature. The colors in which his portrait should be painted are what the French call *teints degrades*—smuffy brown, pale olive greens, mixed and tardy grays; no black, no white, no red; all shadow, dead lights, a poor, forlorn faded picture, which no gallery coveted. He was a sort of connecting link between the earth-worm and man, suggesting both extremes. Yet the creature was kindly, and had his own little corner of wit and humor; once in about ten years he said a good thing. He had never harmed anything, not even a fly; in fact, he and flies were rather intimate, and had acquired a right of possessorship from long occupancy of a dirty, curtainless tavern window, which was the height from which Thomas Yarn surveyed life as it went on in Mossbrook. He was in some remote way supposed to be a gentleman, perhaps because he never did anything, perhaps for a better reason. At any rate he was tolerated in some of the best front-parlors when on centennials, and on such infrequently occurring occasions he put on a clean shirt and made a call. Thomas Yarn was not dirty for the same reason that is said to have governed a celebrated English scholar, "because it rhymed with Goethe;" no, poor Thomas was not even literary, that next to nothingness in good, hard working New England. His habits grew out of a slovenly soul, the cold waters of energy and ambition had never cascaded down Thomas Yarn's back. He was sunk low in the slums of laziness and inertia. Who knows what had deprived Thomas Yarn of his birthright of success? who knows what heartaches had paralyzed his energies? who knows any of the great secrets of Nature?—why one brain works and another will not? and why one man sits still while another man runs?

One thing Thomas Yarn always possessed, and that was the village news. The tavern window, in spite of the flies, was a good field of observation. He went round with the returns of elections, with the deaths and marriages, and the latest well-authenticated scandal. Never malignant, never prone to see evil, Thomas still told what he heard—an invariable local newspaper. He would put his sad figure in penitently at the side door, as if to say that the news he brought was his only excuse for being there.

There were rumors of his once being seen driving a horse, but this was not well authenticated. It gave too much energy and decision to the picture, and was rejected by most as improbable; but one great, grand, important thing he had done, one event illuminated his existence, and he was never tired of talking of it and boasting of it. He had once been married, and he could not forget the pride, pomp and circumstance of the occasion.

Possibly at that moment he might have been cleaner and more prosperous than at any subsequent one; else why did that very pretty girl, with her long black hair,—always remembered in the village admiringly,—why had she so over estimated her own powers of endurance as to marry Thomas Yarn? Marry him she did, and naturally died in two years, to be ever after the primal beauty and saint of his life. He never could sufficiently praise her hair. He placed it among the constellations like Berenice's, and wore one long tress, folded in China paper, next his heart. The way he worshipped his "Mary in heaven" affirmed Thomas Yarn's claim to the name of gentleman. He had been "in business" when he married, but he failed immediately, and that continued to be his business for ever after. The tavern swallowed him up, and it was on its worm-eaten porch that he first learned that he had been remembered in Governor Hammond's will. Some one else knew that piece of news before he did.

Gov. Hammond was a rich and prominent citizen, who had been terribly smitten, in the midst of his prosperity, by the death of his only son, a young man but a few years married, who had left one young daughter.

It was a proud old name, and Governor Hammond did not like to have it die out. But Fate was stronger than he. He left his fine property to this little girl, in much the same disappointed frame of mind as Dombey, and he added a singular codicil. It was to charge his executors to pay a small annuity to Thomas Yarn, and to give him the charge of his library, which was large and in great disorder, and which needed attention and repair.

This library had come from "two lawyers, one gentleman and one clergyman, ancestors," as Gov. Hammond was fond of explaining his forbears, and had been generally tumbled by the Governor, no great reader, into an unoccupied room, which was not unsuited to it, being in a wing of the house in which Emily the child-heiress, lived with her Aunt Margaret and the old servants. The little unconscious owner of all this rambling property was a healthy, hearty, robust little girl, with an early propensity for tales of fancy, and legitimately for novel reading. She spent her Saturday afternoons, and some part of the next day, in her library, sitting upon the top step of a ladder reading "The Cottages of Glenbumie," "A Simple Story," or "Thaddeus of Warsaw." There, wrapped in the delicious mantle of romance, would she sit for hours, while Thomas Yarn would look up from his paste-pots as a dreamy mole might contemplate a butterfly. He and she were great friends; not having arrived at the critical age, she did not notice his solid habits, as Aunt Margaret did, but willingly put her soft, white hand in his, and was led to Mary's grave, listening with much gravity to the account of that famous wedding, and looking with sweetly sorrowful eyes at the long tress of beautiful hair.

It was a part of Saturday afternoon to Emily; a part of "Thaddeus Warsaw;" a part of that golden prime which Emily was passing through; and, as he was indulgent, and let her press wild flowers in some of the old theological works, Emily thought he was a model librarian.

Emily found the library rather overstocked with the sermons and grave folios of her clergyman ancestor, rather too sparsely furnished with the "Thaddeus of Warsaw" school of literature. She had gone through Scott, and gentle Miss Austen, and Miss Edgeworth, and dull old Mrs. Sherwood, whose story of "Rich in the Kitchen and Poor in the Parlor," is chiefly valuable for its recipe for making gooseberry-tarts. She had wept over that redeeming work "Little Henry and his Bearer," she had shuddered over the "Italian Boy;" and she had got to Pope. Then she began to sign for fresh fields and pastures new. Cooper she tried and could not, as for the theological works, what were they good but to press flowers in?

O old, dry doctors! did not your pulses beat as this image of spring, and hope, and joy threw open your musty pages, and lay the freshly gathered flowers in your heavy grasp? Were those the only flowers you had helped to press down and dry up?

Who will read those accumulated words of wisdom—old sermons, theological treatises, records of undying dullness? Why does the greatest of subjects lead to such poor writing?

"I wish there were some novels," said Emily, one day, from the top of the step-ladder.

"Novels ain't good for young people," said Thomas Yarn.

"But I like them—I like a book that is very beautiful in the beginning, and very magnificent at the end!" said Emily, who did not want for words.

"Well, I guess you'd better not read so many of 'em. That isn't at all like life," said poor Thomas, remembering the tavern window; besides your Aunt Margaret says you walk in your sleep and have bad dreams, and I guess you'd better go off and get some more wild flowers."

So Emily would dance off to the woods, and Thomas looked up some more novels for her, and finding a good, old-fashioned story, would, leaving it accidentally on the top of her step-ladder, be sufficiently rewarded if he saw her flush of pleasure as she discovered it. There were no poisonous plants in this forest of Ardennes—all was the good, wholesome pasturage of which Charles Lamb speaks; and the young maiden who who was thus set free was as protected as the lady in "Comus," of that other delicious creature of whom great English Shakespeare says: "A thousand liveried angels lackey her."

Thomas Yarn, in spite of his inability to make a living, was so good a creature that his virtue shone through his bedraggled exterior, as the sun himself shone through that tavern window from which he saw the distant world.

Miss Margaret, rectangular spinster that she was, permitted him the guardianship of her neice without fear,—nay, she even admitted him to that icy, frigid zone of virtue which surrounded herself. He sat on the edge of his chair in her presence when he told her the scraps of news she so dearly loved to hear.

Oh! on one of these occasions, what a piece of news she told him!

"You may shut up the library, Mr. Yarn, I am going to take Emily off to school. The trustees will allow you your accustomed stipend," (Miss Margaret loved to use a new and grandiloquent phrase as well as another). "and your work can be resumed in the spring; now I prefer to have the library shut. Good evening!"

And she swept out without a look; besides, who had ever flattered him or softened the asperities of Fate to this creature?

Poor Thomas! From him that hath nothing shall be taken even that he hath!

He took out a piece of folded China paper and looked long at the tress of black hair. He wondered, knowing how low down he was, that he was so exquisitely miserable. There is a great talent in human nature for pain, and suffering, and dull grief. That side of our nature seems to be singularly gifted. We have no such unlimited powers in the way of joy and gladness. After the sixteenth year of existence is passed, it seems doubtful if any one can feel rapturously happy for a long time,—say three minutes. But the power of suffering constantly grows with our growth and strengthens with our strength. No one ever complained that he had not talent enough for this sort of thing. Even Thomas Yarn, who had seemed to have talent for nothing else, felt within himself the comprehension of an intellectual colossus for suffering.

It is a hard thing to take out of a poor life the friendship, the unquestioning love of a child. He saw Emily furtively during those years when she danced over that mysterious land,—that borderland of girlhood and womanhood,—but when she came home from boarding-school, and looked at Thomas Yarn with new eyes,—he who had not grown cleaner, or younger or more agreeable,—he felt that he had lost his little friend. She reinstated him in the library; but she came there seldom herself; she had a new book to read,—her own romance was being written; lovers were coming in the Flesh, instead, of on the yellow pages of her old books,—so Thomas and memory dusted alone.

One day Thomas took down a volume of Scott's "Commentaries," in which he saw a moth creeping, and as he did so, a wild-flower fell out,—one of those which had not been elevated to the dignity of Emily's herbarium. It was a heavy old book, with a parchment cover; and, as he dusted and shook it, Thomas Yarn shook out his fate—a folded paper fell to the ground with bits of fern, a pressed violet, a lady slipper, and several fringed polygalas.

It was a will. He knew the hand writing well, for in his struggles for existence he had been a copist, and had often met the stiff, stately, old-fashioned copper plate hand of Gov. Hammond. He read on through the formal phrases and legal forms,—he read on as a man does in a dream, and he never knew how long it took him to find out what was written on that piece of paper. He might have fainted away,—if so he came to all by himself. It was a will, leaving all his property to his natural son, Thomas Yarn. It was witnessed by Deborah Doolittle (misnamed woman!!)' then, and now cook to the establishment, and by old Deacon Ramsay, who had been gathered to his fathers.

Thomas Yarn remembered the date of the will which had given all the property to Emily, yet this was written a year after. It was not recorded that he knew well, but he thought Deborah would remember signing it. He went through all the mental operations with half his mind, the other half was paralyzed with surprise.

He was looking at it with bleared eyes when he heard a fresh young voice singing in the hall. He had just time to put the paper in perhaps the poorest old pocket in the world, when Emily opened the door.

Thomas Yarn was surrounded with faded wild flowers. He even had a piece of fern in his hand, endeavoring to hold it as if it were a thing to which he was accustomed.

How Emily laughed as she saw him.

"So you have found some of our wild flowers? How yellow they are, poor things! Look at the violet. They are like people who have had sickness and trouble, I wonder if I shall ever look like one of these?"

"Yes, they are yellow," said Thomas, feebly; "do you remember when you put them here?"

"I remember! Why, no; it might have been the summer after I had the measles, or the summer before I went to school; I don't remember!"

Thomas Yarn took his way home that day through the kitchen. It was not the first time for Deborah was very apt to waylay him with the proffer of a cup of tea, or some of her nice dishes, always doing it with respect, for she thought, with the rest of Mossbrook, that Thomas was a poor gentleman; and he, not a person to be invited to dinner, would pause furtively, and at Deborah's neat table snatch a cup of tea or rich doughnut, grateful variety to tavern fare!

So, when he appeared down the stairs, Deborah hustled round, and put a plate and knife and fork on the side-table.

"No," said Thomas Yarn, "nothing to eat."

"Why! whatsomedever has happened to you, Mr. Yarn?" said Deborah. "You look as white as a sheet!"

"Deborah, do you remember witnessing a paper for Gov. Hammond in his last illness?"

"Well, yes I guess I do, Mr. Yarn. The Governor was terrible queer in his last sickness. He wandered round, and went to the library, and wouldn't stay in bed, and wrote things. Yes, me and Deacon Ramsey see him sign something, I suppose it was his will, giving everything to Miss Emily. He was awful troubled, the Governor was. After his son died he got queer, and then after Miss Hammond died he got queerer. I expect the Governor had been rather hard on the poor when he was making his fortune."

"Deborah, put on your spectacles, and see if this is your signature?"

Deborah produced some very large glasses, and proceeded to fit them with difficulty on a very small nose.

"Well, yes, I wrote that. I never was good with my pen; and I was kind of flustered when the Governor he called me, and Deacon Ramsey he was coughin' awful at the time; he died, poor man, before the Governor did; and then I had my dinner on, and the soup was a burnin'."

Thomas Yarn was half up the street before Deborah had finished, and had reached the Registrar's office. Yes, Emily's will was recorded, this was not, but this was written a year after the other.

Then the poor soul traveled back on his recollections, and he saw, here and there, the figure of the stately man, who had been his father; he recognized, here and there, that he must have secretly helped him from time to time; he remembered, too, that he had not helped him when help might have saved Mary, and his soul swelled with bitterness. But in the hours that death waited for the Governor, he had paid this tardy debt to conscience. He had laid the paper in the old book, he had sent Thomas Yarn to the library, and he had left the rest to chance. Miserable, vulgar fraction of conscience money. Miserable playing with justice! Gov. Hammond, like many a dignified gentleman, uncovered no real character in his will, and showed the poor and mean thing which a fine appearance had draped and ornamented.

Thomas Yarn went to Mary's grave and pondered. He saw from that humble spot Gov. Hammond's tall Corinthian column gleam through the trees. He thought of the change it would make in the village treatment if he announced the fact. The tavern window would cease to be his post of observation; he would sit of an evening on the broad piazza, where Miss Margaret and Emily received their guests; it would be his own.

He would become a man of fortune, a power in the State. He looked down at his garments. It even occured to him that he should have a new suit of clothes; but as those airy visions floated before him, he looked again at the grass at the stone and read:

"MARY, WIFE TO THOMAS YARN,
DIED SEPT. 28, 1835,
AGED 22."

and he decided that he did not want fortune, fame, consequence, enough to take it away from Emily, his child friend. She next to Mary, was the dearest thing to Thomas Yarn.

Often he determined to burn the will, but he did not. He even bought a piece of oil silk and carefully folded it around the paper before returning it to his ragged pocket. Sometimes when he was particularly forlorn, he would take it out and read it, and become a rich man for a few hours; then Emily's laugh would resound through the house, or he would see her, gay and triumphant, driving off to picnics and to sleighrides, the successful young heiress and belle of Mossbrook and he would fold it away.

Thomas Yarn watched with a jealous eye the man who approached Emily, and he saw to his sorrow that she began to muse and look down when Horace Frazier came near her. It began to be the village talk that there was to be an engagement.

Now, Horace Frazier had come to Mossbrook to study law; he was not of the town. Perhaps he brought some foreign graces with him; he was handsome, dressed well, and had fascinating manners. But the tavern, in this instance, had become an important post of observation, and Thomas Yarn knew of nights passed in gambling, of drunken boats, of the crime and degradation of a dissolute life. Yet what could he say of do? What headway make against this young and clever man?

Before he had resolved on his course of action, Emily had come into the library, and had announced her engagement to him.

"O Miss Emily! don't! He is isn't worthy of you! He is a gambler, a drunkard, and worse! Don't love such a man; don't marry him. I beg of you!" burst from poor Thomas Yarn's lips.

To describe Emily's indignation would be impossible. The sun in the Heavens was not more illustrious than Horace Frazier in her eyes. To attack him—and to her!

She swept out of the library, after a vigorous denunciation, and Aunt Margaret swept him. It had been a part of Horace Frazier's policy (graceful goodfor-nothing) to win the older woman first, and she had but to hear the dreadful news of the attack to rush to the battlements and mow down Thomas Yarn with a well directed volley.

"I hear that you dare, Mr. Yarn to insult my niece, and to assail the character of her intended husband—you, Mr. Yarn! Who are you? Why my relative, Gov. Hammond, descended so far as to name you in his will, I never could understand. You slothful, dirty, poor, mean insignificant—you dare to speak of a gentleman—a well-dressed gentleman like Mr. Frazier! Leave this house, Mr. Yarn you never ought to have been allowed to come into it, and never let these eyes behold you again!"

Miss Margaret held out a thin forefinger as she spoke, like a third-rate Lady Macbeth. Thomas Yarn rose slowly and walked out; yet, as he passed her, he fired one Parthian arrow.

"I will save Emily yet," said he.

"Go, base creature!" said Miss Margaret, furiously.

When Mr. Frazier came to tea that evening, both ladies received him with greater tenderness than ever. His waistcoat was very perfect, his necktie and conversation delightful; he was a handsome fellow, and in love. They did not tell him how cruelly he had been slandered.

Thomas Yarn watched him for a few weeks, hoping that love might make a better man of him; but no, it did not. The play went on; the drinking bouts continued; even Emily began to see some signs which troubled her, but, woman-like she only loved him better. That he made her heart tremble and ache, was part of the agitation of the period.

Then Thomas Yarn took a determination. He went to Judge Sutherland's office and had a private consultation with that eminent jurist, and the next night, as Horace Frazier came up the tavern steps, fresh from his courting and fresh from Emily's sweet presence, on his way to the card-room, Thomas Yarn stopped him.

"Mr. Frazier, Judge Sutherland desires to see you in No. 17, if you please."

Frazier suilenly turned toward the room. He was a student in the Judge's office, and expected he knew not what in the shape of a reprimand. He was surprised and offended when Yarn entered the room and locked the door.

Judge Sutherland's dignified presence, however, silenced him, and he seated himself, awaiting the revelation.

"Mr. Frazier, we are about to make a confidence to you, and, as a man of honor, I ask you to give me your promise that you will not reveal it."

"Certainly, sir, I give you my word."

"It deeply concerns you, as I understand that you are to marry Miss Hammond; it deeply concerns Mr. Yarn, as he is the real owner of the estate. Here is a will, which you shall read; it is a perfectly legal document, although not registered. One of the witnesses to the signature is still living. Of the contents of the will I am not ignorant, having been consulted as to its form. I have also known for many years, as a professional secret, that Mr. Yarn was a natural son of Mr. Gov. Hammond; but I had supposed that my old friend had abandoned his project of making this will. Here it is, and in my opinion it will stand."

Horace Frazier read the paper with attention. It was run to him, and he looked at it; but he said nothing.

Once he turned and gave Thomas Yarn a scathing, contemptuous, and almost amused look.

"You are a good looking fellow to turn a young lady out of her property!" said he, coarsely.

Thomas Yarn did not answer.

Judge Sutherland did. "No abuse, Mr. Frazier. Mr. Yarn is treating you most honorably. He is not ready to make his will public just yet, but he wishes you to know of it, in order that you may not be disappointed in regard to your future wife's property. If you love her well enough to marry her, a penniless girl as she is, that, of course, is a matter into which I shall not enter. But it is our duty to let you know that Mr. Yarn will, in the event of your marriage, produce this will, and proceed to claim his property," and the Judge pushed up his glasses.

Horace Frazier was stunned, as well he might be. Judge Sutherland was a dry, convincing sort of terrible man; what he said must be true.

"Do you think, Judge Sutherland, that Mr. Yarn has any chance of success?"

"It may be enough to say to you that I have advised him to try," said the Judge, dryly.

Yes, that was quite enough for Horace Frazier. He loved Emily in his selfish way, for herself; but he was not the man to do a generous deed, and take her without a penny. Emily an heiress was quite another thing from Emily penniless. Thomas Yarn had not mistaken his man.

He left town very shortly after, and wrote very lover-like letters. Then he went through the usual process of pretended jealousy, coldness and neglect; then writing her that, as he knew that he was not worthy of her, he must beg that their engagement might come to an end.

He had told the truth for once. He was not worthy of her.

But it took Emily some time to see that Love's young dream can have an end. She went through the usual delusions; thought he still loved her, and that some enemy had done this thing. The leaf of a rose which fluttered off the piano in the evening breeze brought back the hour when he had gracefully stooped to picked it up for her; the flowers about the piazza still breathed of him; the west wind brought him his whispered vows; the moonlight seemed but to cast shadows which might be his. It was hard to accept life without him. Emily had never met pain before, it came with its usual intensity to the young and strong. She sought to escape it, to believe in him, to forgive him; and she would have done so to the day of her death had not a newspaper fallen into her hand with the news of his marriage—yes, so soon too! Ah, Horace, you might have waited!

Trembling old Thomas looked on the surgical operation which he had performed; sadly he watched the pale cheek and the dejected attitude as she sat, once again his silent companion in the old notary. He would have given all the fortune that he had not had twice over, to hear her laugh; but it was too late. Could he have foreseen this, he would not have frightened Horace Frazier away. But before a year had passed, the healthy and prosperous young girl began to recover from her heart-break. The same temperament which had induced her to throw "Thaddeus of Warsaw" half across the room, in her excitement at its rapidly-changing tone of joy and despair, came to her rescue. The unmitigated worthlessness of her late lover's character began to come to her, although she did not know the half. That knowledge sometimes is a good medicine for the heart diseased. Aunt Margaret, too, was as violently *desobligeante* as could be desired, but she never forgave Thomas Yarn, nor invited him to the edge of a chair, forever more, in her parlor.

Before three years had passed, Emily had replaced Horace Frazier by a far better man. Thomas Yarn had kept his secret, and had seen his Emily, as he believed, safe. He crept to the library not often now, for his breath was getting short, his heart beat painfully; he was going down to that quiet resting place by the side of Mary, for which he had long prayed. Deborah began to go over to him now, with comfortable soups and encouraging wines. Excellent Deborah, misnamed Doolittle!

Happiness did not harden that good young heart that had been such a dear thing to Thomas Yarn. She never forgot him, but even on her marriage-day sent over to see if he could not come to the wedding; but no, he was too feeble. Deborah said he would sit up to the window and see her go by.

So Emily, in her white robes, looked up at the tavern window as she drove to church, and kissed her white-gloved hand to the faded figure who watched as she passed.

He had given Deborah a message for her, to be delivered when she came home from her wedding journey.

"Tell her," said he, "that she will find my gift in the second volume of Scott's 'Commentaries,' on the third shelf of the library."

"Just write that down, Mr. Yarn, if you please; my memory ain't what it was," said Deborah.

Thomas Yarn wrote a neat hand. It was the only thing he did neat. He wrote it, and added, "among the wild flowers."

And when the beautiful, proud, happy young bride came home, she went, with her hand in her husband's, to see the present. Aunt Margaret followed, saying, "Poor Mr. Yarn has saved a little money, I don't doubt, and he has given it all to you!"

There were tears in Emily's bright eyes. She did not follow Aunt Margaret's meaning. She was thinking of his lonely lot, and of her own dear happiness.

She opened the book, and there, with some faded flowers, lay the folded paper.

She and Miss Margaret read it together. They did not understand it until Emily's husband interpreted it for them. They had been living for three years in Thomas Yarn's house on sufferance. He had been their host, knowing at any moment he could turn them out if he chose.

He had not forgotten to add a will of his own, giving all the property once again to Emily—the property he had never touched.

"Where is he?" said Emily wildly, "let me go to him and tell him what I think of him!"

"Oh, my dear, hain't you heard?" said Aunt Margaret. "He has been dead a fortnight; he died on your wedding day."

A TALE OF THE WEST

After Twenty Years' Absence, a Chicago Husband Turns up in Arizona.

Chicago Journal, Dec. 14.

Mrs. Eliza Brookbank, who resides on Western avenue, is today, owing to a recent surprise of a singular nature, one of the happiest women in this great city. The Chicago directory shows that the lady in question is the widow of Abram M. Brookbank, and when this information was given the canvasser, it was furnished in good faith. When that publication was compiled Mrs. Brookbank had not seen or heard of her husband for

TWENTY YEARS,

and it was by no means strange that she should have considered herself entitled to a widow's weeds. The story is a strange one. Twenty-one years ago the Brookbanks were residents of Princeton, Bureau county, in this State. The husband had previously visited the Pacific slope, and, finding it a difficult matter to amass riches in the Illinois village, determined once more to return to the land of gold. At the time of his departure the traveler

VOWED NEVER TO RETURN

East unless he did so as a rich man. During the first few months of his absence the exile sent several hundred dollars to his wife, but the remittances suddenly ceased, and all inquiries as to his whereabouts remained unanswered. Not the slightest clue could be obtained as to whether he was alive or dead, and as year after year went by without any tidings from the missing one, his wife was forced to believe that her husband occupied an unknown grave in the far West. He was mourned nineteen years dead. Less than a year ago a friend of the family, who was about starting on a journey to California, was commissioned to institute a fresh search for the absentee, or his grave. Every possible effort was made by this gentleman to secure some information that would lighten the hearts of the Eastern relatives. He was about giving up in despair when it accidentally came to his knowledge that a man named Brookbank was the

PROPRIETOR OF TWO SILVER MINES

in Arizona. This clue was followed up, and the mutual friend felt so convinced that the lost had been found that the good news was at once forwarded to the expectant wife. Two letters have, during the last few days, been received from Mr. Brookbank, and their contents would denote that his vow has been kept sacred, as, in addition to the silver mines, he is possessed of other valuable property, and is, in the vernacular of the Sierras, "heeled away back." Mrs. Brookbank's happiness was complete yesterday, on receiving a telegram dated San Francisco, and stating that her husband was *en route* to the home of his younger days.

CHARLEY ROSS.

Is the Boy Dead?—Did the Burglars Know of His Whereabouts?—A Singular Rumor.

Brooklyn Argus.

Since the shooting of the burglars, Mosher and Douglass, at Bay Ridge, and the development of the fact that one of them claimed that they had been instrumental in abducting Charles Ross, comment and debate have been rife. Yesterday, people almost unanimously agreed that the dead men knew where the missing child was; to-day, there is a great diversity of opinion. Even the police are divided on the question. In every place of public resort the matter is discussed upon its merits, and sound logic is pitted against detective astuteness. The police rely for the basis of their convictions upon the fact that Douglass, in his dying moments, confessed his having been implicated in the abduction of Charley Ross. On the other hand, veteran thief-catchers assert that

A CAPTURED BURGLAR

very often claims that he knows something which the police have long been trying to find out. Also, that Douglass may not have thought he was going to die.

Again, the police say that the appearance of Mosher and Douglass tallies with that of the two men who have been so long wanted, as being the parties who were seen near Mr. Ross' house on the day of the abduction, and that they have been identified by witnesses from Philadelphia. This evidence neither the people nor the police can gainsay. But the absorbing question to-day is: "Why should these two men, Mosher and Douglass, go on a rainy night to Bay Ridge, clad in rags, to rob a house which, as far as booty was concerned, was a most uncertain venture, when they had thousands of dollars within their reach for the restoration of Charley Ross—if they knew where he was?" "Is it a likely thing?" asked an old detective, this morning, "that Douglass, a thief, would truthfully state

"HIS KNOWLEDGE OF CHARLEY ROSS'

kidnapper when dying, and not have used the knowledge to his own benefit when he was well and hearty?" This question staggers even the police. Twenty thousand dollars reward was offered for the recovery of Charley Ross and the conviction of his abductors, but, people inquire, if Mosher and Douglass were so poverty stricken as they appeared to be when the bodies were examined, why did not Mosher endeavor (which he could easily have done) to realize even $1,000 or $2,000 in consideration of returning the child.

IS THE BOY DEAD?

Slowly the conviction is settling upon many minds that Charley Ross is dead. Every parallel case in recent police history would go to prove that hope of reward is, among thieves, the only incentive to steal a child, and, if Mosher was reticent enough to elude the American detectives for four months, he was also sufficiently clear-sighted to give up the boy long before this for an amount which would have enriched him and been freely given without query.

CHARLEY FROST'S OPINION.

Said an *Argus* reporter to the Sergeant of the Detective Squad, Charles Frost, "Do you think the boy Charley Ross is alive?"

The reply came slowly and thoughtfully—"I have thought of that before; perhaps he is dead. You know as well as I do, that such a fellow as Mosher would think as little of cutting his throat as he would that of a chicken."

Reporter, what would be Mosher's object in killing the boy?

Sergeant—When the excitement was at its height, a man like Mosher would not be apt to take the risk of being lynched (which he most assuredly would have been) by the people, when it was discovered that he had stolen and hid the child away. He would not hesitate a moment to kill the child, and, although I may be mistaken, still my impression is that in a fit of frenzy Mosher, supposing him to have been the abductor, killed the boy in order to avoid discovery and the terrible indignation which threatened him.

CAPTAIN SMITH

gives it as his opinion that Charley Ross is dead. He shuddered at the thought when asked how he thought the child died.

RELIGIOUS.

No one has religion who is not cheerful, happy and hopeful even under severe trials.

The Rev. W. B. Hodge, an English Methdist Missionary in China, reports that the persecution of the Christian Church in Tientsin has nearly ceased.

The Emperor of Germany has given to the Minister of Public Worship, the authority to permit the formation of Old Catholic parishes. Hitherto a royal decree has been necessary in each case.

A National Publishing Association for the promotion of Holiness has been formed, with a capital of $50 000. The publishing house of the society was dedicated a short time ago, in Philadelphia.

The *Sabbath Recorder*, published by the Seventh day Baptists, states that very few Seventh day Baptists now remain in Great Britain; of these, only about 30 keep the seventh day of the Sabbath.

The fourth annual Convention of the New York State Christian Association Opposed to Secret Societies" will meet at Lockport Dec. 22, 24. The Rev. J. P. Stoddard of Illinois, J. D. Barlow, D. D. Rathburn and others are to speak.

The German Methodists are distributed into seven annual conferences, having 479 traveling preachers, 422 local preachers, 44 844 lay members, 594 churches, and 296 parsonages. The increase of members last year was 2,242. This statement does not include the German Methodists South.

The British Consul at Damascus reports the trade of that famous city to be rapidly declining on account of the change in the route of the Mohammedan pilgrims to Mecca. Formerly the caravans stopped at Damascus before crossing the desert of Arabia. The journey is now made by way of the Suez Canal.

The Presbyterians have among the freedmen 115 churches and 9,274 communicants, of whom 825 were added on examination the past year. They maintain forty day schools with 3,464 pupils, instruct 6,109 in their Sunday Schools, and have received in contributions from the freedmen's schools and churches the past year $ 000.

A Texas minister writes to the New York *Observer* that for more than twenty years he has been at work, traveling hundreds of miles to keep his appointments, and often compelled to find provision for himself and horse from what was growing wild on the prairie, and though now old and poor, he is disposed to labor on to the end of life.

A very unusual Christian manifestation was made in San Francisco, a few days ago. At the installation of a Universalist pastor, the opening prayer was delivered by a Unitarian, the Scriptures were ready by a Jewish Rabbi, a Presbyterian offered the second prayer, the sermon was by a Congregationalist, the installing prayer by a Presbyterian, and the charge to the pastor and address to the people by Unitarians.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South, which began its existence in 1844, is a very active organization, especially in missionary work, in the circulation of religious literature, and in efforts to improve and enlarge its educational institutions. The statistics of the Church for 1874 show that they have thirty-five annual conferences, eight Bishops, 8 715 preachers, 667 885 members, being an increase over the last year of 22,000.

We understand that the irrepressible Miss Smiley has again begun her Bible teachings in Brooklyn. There will probably be no ecclesiastical rumpus in consequence, as the last Presbyterian General Assembly kindly permitted each of its churches in the future to have its own way with regard to the services of women. So this brave and earnest Quakeress will be allowed to exhort in Dr. Cuyler's and Dr. Buddington's lecture rooms without let or hindrance.

It is proposed that the churches shall illustrate at the Centennial celebration what has been done during the last century in foreign missions. The plan is for the various churches, under the auspices of their different boards of foreign missions, to have brought to this country during the Centennial celebration one or more native converts from every missionary station in heathen lands, and to gather them all into one assembly in the main hall of the building on some appointed day for religious service.

In the autumn of 1873 Committees of Conference were appointed by the Congregational, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian denominations of Wisconsin for the purpose of promoting harmony, and consulting on subjects of common interest to religion and morality. The reports of these committees to the several bodies they represented have led to the calling of a convention to meet the latter part of this month in Fond du Lac, to arrange a Wisconsin Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, and to promote the spirit of union and co-operation among those who reckon themselves as disciples of Christ.

A correspondent of the *Examiner and Chronicle*, having uttered a solemn protest against the waste of time in playing croquet, the editor says: "As to croquet, it needs to have nothing said in its defence. So long as 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,' the pleasant and healthful game will not be without honorable place in the list of rational pastimes. We believe in it and do not see how we could keep up the vivacity of the *Examiner* through the enervating seasons of the year, were it not for an every afternoon hour or two on the croquet-ground. We find it good for body and soul too."

The West has sod enough to be well acquainted with the gormandizing grasshopper; and a Montana newspaper mournfully dilates upon "the quick electric stomogenic machinery" of that hungry insect. His appetite is tremendous and insatiable. He can eat and digest 8 times his weight in green corn; 4 times his bulk in peaches; 6 times his stature in raw turnips, with 4 pounds of green tobacco and 1 pint of onions every 24 hours. He is the heathen kind of a temper, and a most moving argument in favor of bodily exercise. There was hope among the hungry until we took kindly to radishes, then those who had any tin-penny nails for the extension of anything those with a healed stomach.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY DEC. 24, 1874

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed postage pre-paid.)

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☞ The above prices Cover Postage.

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Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same* time one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

CONGRESS AND CURRENCY.

Reports from Congress indicate no material change in the views of members from last session. This signifies no action from which the people can expect benefit. With Congress unable to pass a measure of relief over the President's veto, and the President fully committed to still further contraction, of course it is not reasonable to suppose that any measure designed to supply an adequate amount of currency to meet the demands of business can be carried through. Speaker BLAINE, it is announced, is making an effort to secure a compromise, by the adoption of a contraction policy; but, whatever Congress may do in that direction, the people cannot be induced to give their consent to further and protracted business depression, merely to promote the interests of Eastern money-changers. With the great mass of business men, this currency question means very much. Without an ample supply to enable them to obtain means upon fair terms, they must close their business, discharge their employes, and all become solely consumers. Further contraction can oly result in further business depression, and it is folly to suppose that business men, mechanics and laborers can be united in favor of any policy which is so disastrous to their interests. If the Republicans of Congress would insure an easy victory in 1876, let them turn their eyes from Wall street long enough to see the wants and necessities of the producing classes, and then legislate for the people.

DISCIPLINE AT WEST POINT

From the recent report of the Board of Visitors to West Point to the Secretary of War, just made public, we learn that the discipline of the institution has never been better, being "administered with justice and benevolence, and with anxious solicitude for the interests of the cadets." It is asserted that the barbarous custom of hazing has been suppressed by the strong hand of authority, and it is confidently hoped that in future it will not again be revived. The Board are of opinion that the method of instruction pursued is well adapted to secure thorough and exact knowledge in the branches taught; nevertheless they recommend the importance of broader and more extensive culture in literature, although they would not abridge the time now devoted to the study of law and the French and Spanish languages, and how to find sufficient time to continue the pursuit of these advantageously and add more thereto is yet an unsolved problem. The Board further recommend that candidates for admission should not be younger than 18 or older than 21 years of age, and close by paying a high compliment to the efficiency of the faculty, and the proficiency displayed by the cadets in all the practical departments of military education.

☞ Since the scare regarding the escape of TWEED to Europe is over, the New York papers announce that "Mr. TWEED has neither the inclination nor oppertunity to escape." He is very comfortably situated, wears citizen's clothes, because the penitentiary laws provide but two convict uniforms, one for "higher offenses" and one for assault, under neither of which classification they place him. He spends his time reading and writing, and receiving visits from relatives, friends and lawyers, and having a good time generally.

UPON WHAT THEY RELY.

We have called attention heretofore to the fact that the Democratic party of to day relies upon the same influences for success on which it depended previous to the war. Without the united support of the entire rebel element of the Southern States, it could not hope for even a respectable vote in the next Presidential campaign, but with the Southern States in the hands of the White League and a unit for the Democratic ticket, they will enter the canvass, in 1876, with hopes of electing their candidate for President. As a sample of the grounds upon which they base their calculations, take the following from the Cincinnati *Enquirer:*

The old sixteen slave States from Delaware to Texas and Missouri, have one hundred and seven members of the next House of Representatives, of whom eighty-seven are Democrats and twenty Republicans. They have one hundred and thirty-nine electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States. The majority of the whole Electoral College, which consists of three hundred and sixty-seven members, is one hundred and eighty-four. The Democrats are morally certain of carrying every Southern vote, with the exception of the seven from South Carolina and the eight from Mississippi, fifteen in all. Thus the Democrats start in with one hundred and twenty four votes from the old Slave States. They have but sixty to obtain in all the North and West to choose a President. The Republicans, on the contrary, have to carry one hundred and fifty-nine electoral votes outside of the South in order to win, and this may safely be assumed to be a political impossibility.

Here we have the confession that the Democrats expect the entire rebel vote, and certainly they have good reasons for claiming it. That vote alone is expected to give them 124 votes in the Electoral College, leaving them but 60 votes to obtain from all the balance of the States. Their hope of success is in the United action of the men who took up arms against the General Government, and in the divided action of those who defended their country against the assaults of rebels. While the Southern people disclose this spirit in ther political action, is it not the duty of Northern men to stand as one man in defense of their country at the ballot-box, as they did upon the battle-field? Such unanimity of action on the part of the rebel States admits of but one interpretation. They hope, through the Democratic party, to gain much which they have lost through the fortunes of war. While they do not hope to have slavery re-established, after the old form, they expect pay for their slaves, pay for their losses during the rebellion, and such general subjugation of the colored race as will make them practically the slaves of the whites. These are the reasons which induce them to act as a unit with the Democratic party. The *Enquirer* understands this, and it counts the votes of the Southern States for the Democracy with perfect confidence in the result, and well it may. The same alliance existed prior to and during the war. Then Northern doughfaces were relied upon to give victory to Southern rebels, and now the White League counts upon the same support to secure its triumph.

With these facts well understood by the loyal people at the North, it can scarcely be possible for the White League Presidential ticket to carry a single loyal State. Voting the Democratic ticket, under such circumstances, would be very much like taking up arms against one's own country. It is designed to make the rebellion respectable and convert rebels into heroes. If there are any citizens of loyal States who desire the accomplishment of these results, they cannot join the Democratic ranks too soon.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

All the returns from the last French elections have now been received, and though it was manifest from the beginning that the Republican gains had increased since last spring, this increase has been far greater than was expected even by the most sanguine Republicans, showing clearly that the reactionary spirit is constantly and surely losing ground. The Imperialists, who see in the triumph of Republicanism more hope for their cause than in the success of the Legitimists, are gravely deliberating upon the chances of the eventual success of their candidate, fearing that if the Septennate is maintained for the next six years, and Republicanism continues to progress as it has done since the downfall of NAPOLEON III., NAPOLEON IV. cannot become the chief executive head of the Government of France, save as its President. The declaration of THIERS that France is neither monarchial nor imperial in sentiment, but Republican, certainly seems a true one, if a criterion for judgment be based upon the result of the late elections, which have certainly been more free from governmental influence than those held under the late Empire. The well known proclivities of THIERS to constitutional monarchy were overcome when the force of circumstances demonstrated that a Government of this description was unsuited to the temper of the French nation, and hence he recognizes the fact, and becomes a warm adherent of the Republic. MACMAHON, though a soldier, rather than a statesman, and an Imperialist rather than Republican, is also beginning to understand this question as THIERS has already done, and sincerely honest as he has proved himself to be, will, in all probability, not tarnish the lustre of his name in any manner calculated to aid by unfair means, in the restoration of the Empire. Therefore, if the matter of the peculiar form of Government is left to the unrestrained choice of the French people, that form will undoubtedly be Republican, for notwithstanding the strength which the Reactionists and Ultramontanes possess in the rural districts, the masses of France who reside in her large cities, favor free government and free institutions, and they are exerting a powerful influence, which promises to become the dominant one.

☞ The Presbytery before whom GLENDENNING was tried, declare that MARY POMEROY died with a lie upon her lips, and that GLENDENNING made her presents of jewelry, a gold watch and chain, &c., just because she was organist in his church. Death-bed-statements, when confirmed by strong circumstantial facts, must hereafter go for naught.

THE HAYDEN SURVEYING EXPEDITION.

From brief reports which have been thus far received from the United States Geological Survey in Colorado, under the supervision of Professor HAYDEN, we learn that more work has been accomplished than was expected during the present year, since it was midsummer before the expedition was organized sufficiently to begin its labors. The survey made Denver its headquarters, and from thence started out seven parties to make explorations in different unexplored portions of Colorado. Their labors were remarkably successful in every respect. Eighteen thousand square miles of the most rugged, mountainous and unknown territory of the West, has been carefully explored and mapped.—The first division sent out is yet in the field, and news of its work has not been received. But the others report having ascended formidable mountain peaks, and measured and thoroughly mapped them and their surroundings, depicting the country as it would apear to one above, looking down upon it from a balloon.

The second division, whose explorations were within the confines of the territory embraced between the Gannison and Grand Rivers, made several interesting discoveries, not the least of which is an immense bed of anthracite coal, four feet in thickness, in the Ute reservation, which, though not available at present, promises to furnish a great supply of fuel to coming generations. One of the largest canyons yet found in Colorado was discovered on the Gannison River. It is fifty miles in length, and cut into granite work to a depth ranging from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. The gigantic abyss is formed by perpendicular walls, between which the river rushes over a rocky bed like a torrent.

In southwestern Colorado an area of 6,900 square miles was surveyed, extending over the territory purchased from the Indians by the Government in the so-called San Juan country. This region evinces that it is very rich in mineral deposits, particularly silver, though gold also exists. Capital is needed for its development, and when the most favorably situated lodes can be oponed, it is believed they will yield large quantities of bullion. Almost the entire district surveyed within the present year in Colorado is mountainous, the northern and western portions being particularly so. A number of the highest points were over 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, and fully three-fourths of the country surveyed is above timber line, which is 11,500 feet above the level of the sea. At this height, extensive level plateaus are found, partially covered with short grass, and partly showing nothing but fragments of black basalt. All these mountains evince that their origin was volcanic, and their appearance is described as sublime beyond expression, columnal structures occurring within certain strata, causing the mountain slopes to seem like gigantic palisades. Bright colors, from a pure white to a deep orange and bright vermilion, will be seen beautifully blending into each other. But the terrible grandeur of the mountain scenery is not without danger to the explorer, a single misstep leading to inevitable death. Towards the southwest and south, the mountains gradually disappear, and the valley of the Rio Aniwas is reached, where a large tract of land suitable for agricultural purposes exists.

In this region extensive coal deposits likewise abound, and the ruins of prehistoric villages, cities and civilization were discovered, particulars of which have not yet been published. The work of the expedition during the past summer has been most arduous, from the great amount of mountain climbing incidental to the explorations, and the inclemency of the weather when the high altitudes were reached. A few years more, with increased explorations, will further develop these interesting regions of the unknown West, and increase the knowledge obtained by the present expedition, further details of which may soon be expected.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The new freight tariff, arranged by the Commissioners in the interest of the Saratoga Combination, is not meeting with unanimous approval at the hands of shippers. The people of Chicago claim that it operates disastrously to their interests by making only four cents difference on the cwt. between that city and St. Louis, whereas hitherto shipments from the latter city have cost ten cents more per cwt., on fourth class freights, than from Chicago. They regard this as a direct thrust at Chicago business interests and will probably make a vigorous war against the combination.

The Grand Trunk, says the Chicago *Tribune*, is not entirely satisfied with the recent freight reduction. That journal, in referring to the protest of the G. T. Road, says: "Mr. HICKSON, the General Manager of this Road, sent a dispatch to Commodore VANDERBILT Monday protesting against the late reduction made by the Commissioners, claiming that it had been his understanding that the combination had been formed for the purpose of making and maintaing high rates, and not of lowering them." There has been a disposition to discredit the report that the Grand Trunk has joined the combination, but at the meeting of the officials of the Road at Detroit on Monday, the inducements offered are supposed to have been formally accepted. Such, at least, is the report of prominent inside parties.

The Baltimore & Ohio has not yet made a movement against the combination reduction, but pursues the even tenor of its way, as though nothing unusual had occurred. It is claimed, however, that they are worrying their adversaries not a little by allowing drawbacks and rebates, a practice which is specifically prohibited by the Saratoga arrangement. The combination threaten a still further reduction of rates on the discovery of positive evidence that the B & O. is pursuing this course. In the mean time, jealousies and suspicions of foul play are springing up between the lines entering into the combination, and the prospects are by no means flattering for continued fair sailing.

The public will watch the movements of these contending parties with great interest, and it is expected that good will result from it, however disastrous it may prove, for the time being, to certain Railroad interests.

CURRENCY PROSPECTS—DEMOCRATIC RESPONSIBILITY.

The anti-contractionists in Congress express the belief that a bill providing for an increase of currency can pass the House over the President's veto. This may be true, but with the hard money pressure in the Democratic party and the power of the Administration opposed to such a measure, we have little hope that a result so essential to the prosperity of the country can be reached. Even though the House might afford the requisite two-thirds majority, there is no probability that the Senate could pass a bill providing for more currency over the veto of the President.

It is well for the people to closely watch the action of Congress on this question, that the responsibility for any failure to provide for the interests of the country may rest where it properly belongs. That there are Republicans who favor still further contraction and business depression, cannot be denied; but up to this time, the only Democratic voice heard upon this question, has been in favor of contraction. Appearances indicate that any proposition to afford an increase of currency, will receive little or no support from the Democratic side of Congress. A few Democratic members, through local home influences, may disregard the general feeling of their party and vote for the bill introduced by Judge KELLEY, or some other measure of relief, but aside from this, the Democratic members of Congress will undoubtedly favor the old hard money doctrines of the party and stand by the policy of the President and Eastern money-lenders.

It is safe to say, that the responsibility for the failure of Congress to afford relief to the business interests of the country, must rest with the Democratic members of Congress. The Republicans seem disposed to do their duty, and with proper support from Democratic members, the needed legislation could be perfected, even over the veto of the President. Let the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Toledo *Democrat and Herald*, and all other Democratic journals favorable to currency increase, make a note of this fact and see what they can do to induce such action on the part of Democratic members of Congress as may be necessary to shield their party from responsibility for continued and increased business depression, through a failure on the part of the General Government to afford an ample amount of currency to insure reasonable rates of interest and general prosperity to the producing classes.

OUR ROYAL VISITOR.

The advent of King KALAKAUA, of the Sandwich Islands, among us has been signalized thus far by less sensation and attention than is usually accorded to the scions of monarchy who have visited our shores, although he has been courteously and respectfully received, and to all appearances is enjoying his visit "to the home of the brave and the land of the free." A pen photograph of our distinguished guest represents him in a most favorable light, very different from the idea which Sandwich Island correspondents have conveyed. He is described as possessing good features, a fine large form, rather dark complexion, expressive eyes, and altogether an attractive presentable gentleman of thirty-seven years of age. In intellectual abilities he ranks far above the average of men in general and that of his countrymen in particular, who it appears was always higher than represented by the early writers of the South Sea Islands. He had attained quite an eminent home reputation as a journalist, and during the years which he passed in that capacity, distinguished himself as a clear, vigorous and florid writer. He had taken little or no part in the politics of the Islands, when called upon to become their Executive Chief, preferring the study of literature to acquaintance with the science of government. His accession to the throne was entirely accidental, LUNALILO, his predecessor, dying without issue, had failed to name a successor, according to the Hawaiian law, and the choice of a ruler fell upon the National Legislature, who selected KALAKAUA. His election was ratified by the people by a large majority, although his opponent, Queen EMMA, the widow of KAMEHAMEHA IV., had powerful supporters and very influential friends who labored zealously in her behalf, while KALAKAUA made no great exertion to secure his election. His accession to power was signalized by the inauguration of numerous satisfactory reforms and his manifest aim has been the improvement and development of his country. His visit to the United States is announced as having for its object the furtherance of mutual commercial relations and the establishment of a reciprocity treaty. Our trade with the Sandwich Islands is already of considerable magnitude, while their imports are almost entirely received from us, although Great Britain, France and Germany are seeking to establish commercial relations with them, having as yet, however, obtained no very extensive foothold. Our near proximity to the Hawaiian Kingdom renders friendly relations desirable, which, it is to be hoped, will be augmented by the visit of their present ruler.

THE SARATOGA ARRANGEMENT A FAILURE.

It is now announced that the Great Western Road is compelled to keep out of the Saratoga combination, so long as the Grand Trunk pursues an independent course. This places the Michigan Central in a very awkward position, and will probably compel its withdrawal. Besides these adverse influences, the fact that the Baltimore & Ohio holds the key to the situation and can dictate freight rates to rival Roads, shows the utter failure of the Saratoga arrangement. Already other steps are being taken by the Roads prominent in the Saratoga movement, and instead of reliance upon combination and high rates, prospects are favorable for increased facilities, economical management, legitimate competition, and fair rates to shippers.

A VALUABLE LIFE WORK.

Mr. HUBERT H. BANCROFT, a pioneer resident of San Francisco, has devoted the last fifteen years to the collection of a gigantic library, pertaining exclusively to discovery of the Western half of North America, its early history and literature, and the manners, customs and social condition of its people from the period of its first discovery to the present. Mr. BANCROFT was formerly a book seller, and several dozen volumes illustrative of the early history of California attracting his attention, he laid them aside as literary and historical souvenirs, and added to these whatever he could procure in the way of manuscripts from old settlers, and books descriptive of the primitive history of the entire territory of North America west of the Mississippi. By steady perseverance and considerable expense he obtained the originals or copies of all the books which had been published in the English, French, Spanish, Latin, Dutch, Portuguese, and Aztec, Maya and Quiche languages, since CORTEZ and his companions first landed on the Pacific Coast. As his work progressed it possessed additional interest to him, and he abandoned a lucrative business to devote himself to its prosecution. Having purchased all the works which he could procure in the United States from the Jesuit missionaries and their followers, and gleaned all possible knowledge from the old pioneers in manuscript form, together with a large collection of the earliest maps and charts of Western North America, he visited Europe, and added largely thereto by the purchase of thousands of rare old volumes, found for sale in the markets of London, Paris, Dresden, Leipsic, Madrid and Rome, obtaining copies of histories of all the voyages of western travelers and explorers, as well as the entire portion of the *Imperial Library of Mexico*, which MAXIMILIAN had sent to Europe, and which his executors had offered for sale in the Leipsic market. For many of the works he paid great prices, one volume costing $400. The Spanish books were all very expensive, and while when his object became known he was presented with many valuable contributions, he nevertheless expended a large fortune to bring the library to its present condition.

Had Mr. BANCROFT accomplished no more than to form this valuable collection of works, he would have performed a service of great value to the literary and historical world, but having done this, he has now arranged these accumulated treasures into a series of compact and exhaustive works on the political and natural history of the territory west of the Mississippi, and its geography, climate, resources, inhabitants, industries and productions. Mr. BANCROFT'S design is merely to present facts, without infringing in any manner whatever on the domain of fiction. His first volume is about to be issued simultaneously by the APPLETON'S, in New York, and LONGMAN, of London. It will embrace a series of five octavo volumes, upon "The Native Races of the Pacific States of North America," to be divided as follows: "Wild Tribes; their Manners and Customs," "Civilized Nations of Mexico and Central America," "Mythology of both Savage and Civilized Nations," "Antiquities and Architectural Remains," and "Aboriginal History and Migrations." Of the value which his labors and exhaustive researches will be to the American historian and scholar of the present and the future, it is needless to speak, since it is sufficient to know that his works will contain an abridged though compact summary of all the knowledge gained from many thousand volumes, written by all the noteworthy writers who, since the advent of CORTEZ in Mexico, have described the western half of North America.

INDUSTRIAL WOMEN.

Notwithstanding that women are crowded out of many of the lucrative industrial occupations on account of legal and political disabilities, they have within the last few years made rapid strides towards efforts at pecuniary self-support and independence, manifesting that when necessity requires, their sex is no barrier against their fitness for industrial pursuits. The following table taken by a contemporary from the United States census, shows the number of women engaged in earning their subsistence in the various avocations named:

Agricultural laborers	874,832
Farmers	22,561
Boarding house keepers	7,60)
Domestic servants	807,354
Laundresses	21,521
Nurses	10,120
School-teachers	84,017
Store clerks	8,194
Music-teachers	5,580
Saleswomen	2,775
Traders	2,803
Bookbinders	2 729
Boot and shoe makers	9,642
Box factory operatives	2,329
Carpet-makers	1,327
Cotton mill operatives	61,598
Employes manufacturing establishments	2,498
Hat and cap makers	3,350
Machinists	2,559
Mill operatives	8,110
Milliners and dressmakers	9,480
Paper mill operatives	2 884
Sewing machine operators	2,561
Tailoresses	97,207
Woolen mill operatives	17,720

Many of the above mentioned employments are engaged in by women only, but the census further shows that several thousand have entered successfully upon avocations hitherto engaged in by men alone, manifesting the increase of the spirit of enlightenment, which makes capacity and skill the test of merit.

STRONG AND CORRUPT COMBINATION.

The modern method adopted by parties seeking to rob the General Government is to combine gigantic schemes and make the plunder so liberal that vast sums may be expended in corrupting Congress. Hitherto, the Southern and the Northern Pacific Railroad schemes have operated together, but the latter has become so odious that it is liable to kill off any project associated with it; therefore, it is announced that the Southern Pacific has withdrawn from all alliance with the Northern Pacific, and that it will now join hands with the scheme for refunding the cotton tax. By this legislative "log-rolling" process it is hoped to carry through two schemes, neither of which could obtain favorable action upon its own merits. The simple fact that such a combination exists should be sufficient to insure opposition from every honest member of Congress.

GLENDENNING ACQUITTED AND CONVICTED.

The Jersey City Presbytery came to a somewhat singular conclusion. GLENDENNING was charged with the seduction of MARY POMEROY, under a promise of marriage. On her dying bed, MARY made a full and clear confession. GLENDENNING admitted having made several valuable presents to the girl, and that the intimacy between the two was such that she confided to him her most sacred secrets. Other witnesses made statements which were well calculated to corroborate the dying declarations of Miss POMEROY. The Presbytery, after listening to the evidence and the arguments, voted to acquit him of the charge of seduction, the vote standing 9 for conviction and 12 for acquittal. On the second charge, that he gave MARY an engagement ring and so conducted himself that others were induced to believe the two engaged, the vote stood 8 yes and 13 no. On the third charge, that he visited a hospital in New York to procure quarters for a woman to give birth to a child, the vote stood 2 for and 19 against. On the fourth charge, that of unministerial conduct, the vote stood 16 yes and 5 no. The Presbytery, after thus voting, reported as follows:

The charges of unministerial and unchristian conduct having been sustained by a vote of the Presbytery, the Committee recognize the solemnity of their duty. * * * The Presbytery cannot express too forcibly its censure of the unministerial conduct of the Rev. John S. Glendenning in his foolish and injudicious intimacy with a member of his church, the late Mary E. Pomeroy, exhibited in the visits he paid her, the costly presents he gave her, the relations he sustained with her, both by manifesting regard for her and by allowing her to express her preferences for him to such a degree that their names became associated as persons engaged to be married * * * And inasmuch as the church over which the Rev. John S. Glendenning has been placed by the Presbytery has already suffered greatly, and is still suffering greatly from the disturbing influences incident to this case, and the Presbytery believes that only strife, confusion and ultimate ruin will result from the continuance of the Rev. John S. Glendenning as pastor of the Prospect Avenue Church, and, moreover, since so large a majority of the Presbytery voted not to sustain the grave charges of the accusation, which vote has great moral weight as an element of vote which supported the only specification sustained, viz: that of unministerial and unchristian conduct, it is unwise that the Rev. John S. Glendenning should continue to act as pastor of the Prospect Avenue Church; and the Presbytery in the exercise of that authority committed to it for the welfare of the church and the glory of God's most holy name, deems it right to dissolve this pastoral relation.

Just how the Presbytery could find GLENDENNING guilty of "foolish and injudicious intimacy" with MARY, as "exhibited in the visits he paid her, the costly presents he gave her, the relations he sustained with her, both by manifesting regard for her and by allowing her to express her preferences for him to such a degree that their names became associated as persons engaged to be married," and yet say that his relations with the deceased were not such as she represented them to be when on her dying bed, is more than common sense and common reason can understand. And because the accused was intimate with MARY, and gave her valuable presents—for this, and nothing more—he must be turned out of his pulpit. The Presbytery thus first apply the whitewash, and then make a bungling attempt to rub it off.

THE ERIE PRESIDENT IN COURT.

The troubles of the Erie Railroad, and those connected with it, are seemingly without end. Mr. JEWETT, it will be remembered, was offered $40,000 per year for ten years, if he would assume the management of the Road. He has scarcely got fitted to his new seat ere the Attorney-General of New York enters suit in the Supreme Court of that State, in the name of the people, to know why such an enormous salary should be paid, and for other purposes. A telegraphic dispatch thus states the case, as presented by the Attorney-General:

It is stated that, while Jewett was elected, in July last, as President for one year, he, as a Director, made a contract with it, as represented by the Board of Directors, whereby he in form became bound to serve the Company as President for ten years, and the Company became bound to accept his services for that time, and pay him $40,000 per annum therefor—in all, $400,000—a portion being payable in cash and the remainder in notes. The Attorney General alleges that this contract is illegal and void; that the salary is grossly unreasonable and exorbitant, notwithstanding which the Company has actually paid Jewett $25,000 in cash, and paid one of the notes, and intends executing the whole contract unless restrained by the Court.

The Attorney General also alleges that the said Erie Company, and the New York Central & Hudson River Company, another corporation organized under the law of the State, in or about July, 1854, entered into a combination and agreement whereby, among other things, it was agreed that the rates for transportation of live-stock over and upon said roads should be made uniform, and each of said companies should, after a certain time, increase said rates, and that the earnings of each of said companies should be divided between them; the said combination and agreement being afterwards known to Mr. Jewett.

The Attorney General says that such agreement is wholly illegal and against public policy and interests of the people; that said Company not only had no power, but were expressly prohibited by law to make or be interested in the same; that Mr. Jewett has been executing the same, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue so to do.

The Attorney General also alleges the existence of an agreement and combination between the above roads and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, framed in August last, to fix the price for carrying freight and passengers in this State to and from the City of New York, such charges, so far as they compete with each other to be uniform, and to be divided; that each of the said roads appointed agents to execute said agreement who fixed rates for freight and passengers between New York and Buffalo, and points westward, which prices were adopted by said Erie and New York Central Companies. The said agreement and combination is alleged to be illegal and void, and Erie Company being expressly prohibited by law. Wherefore the people of the State, through the Attorney General, pray that said contract and proceedings be declared illegal and void; that said contracts and notes be cancelled, and the defendant, Mr. Jewett, account for the moneys received, and he be adjudged to return the same to the Erie Company, and be suspended from the office of President of the Company, and that each of the defendants, their agents, bankers, brokers, and servants be restrained and enjoined from further execution of said contract; from receiving or collecting sums under said contract and notes, and making any use of said notes by sale, hypothecation, pledge, deposit, discount, or otherwise; that said Company be restrained from permitting any further payment under said contracts, or on said notes; and, finally, that a Receiver be appointed to hold said notes, and for such other and further relief as may be just.

Here is a square issue made up, between the people and chartered corporations, and it remains to be seen how far special privileges granted by the people may be used to the injury of the grantors. The blow is aimed in the right direction. If the law can prevent combination on the part of competing lines of Road, the balance will take care of itself. The interest of this case will be watched with much interest.

PISCICULTURE.

That fish can be successfully transferred from one stream to another and propagated to an almost unlimited extent, is generally conceded. The following, which we clip from an article in the Buffalo *Courier*, shows what results have attended the propagation of shad in the Connecticut River:

The Connecticut river has been made the chief scene of the experiment of restocking rivers with the sea going fish which would yield the largest amount of useful food for man. In the spring of 1871 sixty-three million eggs were artificially fertilized in that river, and in 1872 the immense number of ninety-three millions. The harvest of shad in the Connecticut has increased enormously, and many fishing stations which had been abandoned have been re-established. A single haul is mentioned of 3,560 shad, which is the greatest that has been known. Last year these delicious fish were more numerous and cheaper than they have ever been known before along that river. Good judges believe that we shall soon have a supply of shad both in the Mississippi Valley and in the rivers running into the great lakes which feed the St. Lawrence.

When we consider the importance of fish as an article of food, and the effect which a full supply must have in reducing the cost of living, the importance of the propagation of the best kinds of fish in all our rivers and lakes cannot be too highly estimated.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Books Received.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York: "Seventy-six, or the Fall of the Great Republic," by a Republican.

From S. W. Tilton & Co., Boston: "Mrs. Partington's Mother Goose's Melodies," edited by Uncle Willis.

From S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago: "Old Time Pictures," a volume of poems by B. F. Taylor.

From Albert Mason, New York: "A Free lance in the field of Life and Letters," by W. C. Wilkinson.

From Scribner Armstrong & Co.: "Personal Reminiscences by Barham, Harness and Hodder," of the "Brica Bac" series, edited by Richard Henry Stoddard.

From Dodd & Mead: "Life and Adventures of Rear Admiral John Paul Jones," by John S. C. Abbott; and "Grace for Grace," a collection of the letters of Rev. William James.

"Mrs. Partington's Mother Goose" will be pretty generally received into all families where there are little people, if the publishers can supply the demand such a book will be sure to create. Many of our readers will be sure to associate Mother Goose with poor cuts and paper, and coarse printing and binding, but Mrs. Partington's edition is a pattern of neatness and beauty; fine illustrations on tinted paper, large and clear type, beautifully printed. Besides the rhymes are directions for acting and tableaux, hints for Mother Goose parties and costumes, with an ample supply of music. (S. W. Tilton & Co., Boston.)

"Through Thick and Thin; or, La Guerre du Nizam," by Joseph Mery, translated from the 35th Paris edition by O. Vibeur, is an original and enjoyable book, wholly and absolutely free from any and all the objectionable features usually urged against French novels. A charming story, vittily told sparkling conversations, epigrammatic sayings, and a number of characters sufficiently varied to suit every fancy. The success it has met with in its native French, warants us in predicting to the naturalized version a brilliant career, it being well suited to the taste of American readers of fiction. (G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.

"A Terrible Secret," a novel by May Agnes Fleming, author of "Guy Earlscourt's Wife," etc. It will be good news for many who read her first book, to know that her publishers have just issued another novel from the same pen, entitled "A Terrible Secret." This new work has all the better traits of its predecessor, and is destined, we predict, to even greater popularity. Whoever begins a perusal of it will reluctantly put it away before completion, and only lay it aside to approach it the more eagerly when opportunity serves. There is nothing tame or commonplace about the book. (G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.

"The Schoolmaster's Trunk," by Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, is a breezy, chatty collection of papers, said to have been found in the trunk of a village schoolmaster. The life-like letters which Mrs. Diaz has given us from very young people, have placed her in a very enviable position as a writer for little people, and any essay of hers in the field of graver literature will be welcomed by her many admirers, and the papers to the "Schoolmaster's Trunk" will be found very readable by children of a larger growth. (J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

The books of Edward and Ruth Garrett ostensibly the joint production of the brother and sister whose names they bear, have been widely read and admired by those who enjoy the calm philosophy and earnest piety which run throughout. We have before us a new volume bearing the title, "By Still Waters," and written, (se the title page tells us) by Edward Garrett. The book is in much the same vein as "Occupations of a Retired Life," "Crooked Places," and others by the same author, but takes the form of a story in which the same beautiful lessons of faith in a higher power are inculcated. It is probably known to many that the author of this series of books is only one person instead of two, and that person is a lady. (Dodd & Mead, New York.

"Northern Lights" is a collection of stories from Swedish and Finnish authors, translated by Selema Borg and Marie A. Brown. We are glad to welcome them as additional specimens of a literature but little known among Americans. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.

The Life of Columbus, by Aaron Goodrich, is calculated to overturn and destroy very many of our current traditions regarding that distinguished navigator. Indeed, in his preface, Mr. Goodrich distinctly declares that the objects of his work are first, to place in its true light the character of a man (Columbus), the importance of whose connection with the history of America has been magnified, and in whom have been incorporated at the sacrifice of truth and justice, the thoughts, deeds and glory which belong in a greater measure to his contemporaries. Second, to enter a protest, however feeble, against the spirit of the age, which would incorporate into modern times all greatness of past ages, and which arrogates to itself the honor of inventing or discovering sciences and arts which had been carried to as great a perfection as human intelligence will permit, before the so-called history of the world began. Mr. Goodrich has certainly undertaken a task of no slight magnitude, but how far he has succeeded in establishing the positions thus boldly taken, we leave to the reader to decide. The book is well written, and the first portion of the work, which relates to the attainments of the ancients, will be found of very especial interest to the general reader. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.

A volume which deserves more than the passing mention which our space will allow is "Pulpit Eloquence of the Nineteenth Century," a work supplementary to the "History and Repository of Pulpit Eloquence," which has preceded it in two volumes, by the same author, Rev. Henry C. Fish. The body of the book, which comprises something over nine hundred pages, is composed of selections from the discourses of the leading clergymen of Europe and America, accompanied by carefully prepared biographical sketches, and a number of fine steel portraits. This work has been further enhanced in value by a supplement which brings it down to the present year, and which contains discourses by Beecher, Adams, Parker, Talmadge, and many others. We cannot imagine how any clergyman's library can be complete without Mr. Fish's very interesting volume, not to say anything about the entire work. (Dodd & Mead, New York.

To Our Correspondents

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matter of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing *only* a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

H. S., Fayette, Iowa.—Stokes was sentenced to prison four years for killing Fisk.

G. Z., Zeleinople, Pa.—We know nothing of either of the firms inquired for, but there is a suspicious air about their offers.

REV. T. GRAHAM, Petroleum Center, Pa., writes: "The Weekly BLADE is beyond all question the best family paper of which I have any knowledge.

JOHN W. WILSON, Grand Center, Kan., says: We are badly crippled financially by the grasshopper scourge, but we regard the BLADE as indispensable.

DR. B., Valparaiso, Ind.—We should judge that the "Historical Bureau" referred to in your letter, is a grand swindle on a petty scale. We should advise you not to send them any money.

WM. G. CLARK, Rantoul, Ills., writes: "I regard the BLADE as furnishing the best and most comprehensive summary of news of any paper with which I am acquainted." Thanks to Mr. C. for his good words.

J. G. M., Sandusky, O.—If we had a puzzle department in the BLADE your enigma should certainly find a prominent place in it. As it is we can only thank you very sincerely for the compliment which it conveys.

J. G. M., Parkhill, Neb.—It is credibly stated that paper money was used in the city of Leydon, Holland, during its siege in 1574. The money was of pasteboard, or paper, bearing a lion and crossed keys, with a Latin motto.

MRS. L. D. ABEL, Decatur, Ills., on receiving her subscription to LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY, writes: "We were pleased with the MONTHLY upon its introduction, and after reading it for two years find it a friend so welcome we cannot do without it."

E. S. V., Bloomingdale, Md.—We cannot furnish the books named in our book offer, except in connection with some one of our three publications. You will be obliged to order one copy of some one of these publications with each book desired.

OCCASIONAL, Farmer Center, O.—We are not aware that any arrangement exists in Ohio whereby the payment of all the taxes of the current year prior to Dec. 20th, entitles the payer to a discount of five per cent. on the last installment of the taxes. See daily BLADE of Dec. 17th.

H. H. P., Albion, Wis.—There is good government land to be obtained in Oregon, but we cannot give you particulars. Write to "Land Register," at Oregon City, Roseburg, or La Grand, Oregon, and he will give you particulars.—We will send you the BLADE three months for fifty cents.

J. R. H., Menasha, Wis.—The FARM JOURNAL some three or four numbers ago, published a prize receipt for keeping eggs. We send you a copy of the JOURNAL containing it We should not like to advertise gold pens in this column, so send you a postal card.—Do not go to the Pacific coast if you are at all favorably situated in your own place.

W. HARTGRAVE, Schuyler, Neb.—Write to the Western Publishing and Purchasing Company of this city; they can tell you all about the book asked for, or any other that is published in the United States. They make a specialty of selecting and furnishing the best books on any required subject, from the shelves of all the prominent publishers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

CHARLES, P. M., Housatonic, Mass., has a collection of very valuable fowls, some of which have acquired the singular habit of picking the feathers from each others necks Mr. M. has tried all kinds of food, lime, etc., and nothing seems to affect the habit. Can any of our subscribers who have had experience in this kind of thing tell Mr. M. what to do?

M. J. S., Urbana, Ills.—If your questions are not answered within a reasonable time, you should repeat them. You must remember that we are in receipt of hundreds of letters every week, and try as hard as we may, delays and occasional omissions are almost unavoidable. We desire to give every one who asks questions for the sake of gaining information a fair hearing.

A. R. R., Plank Road, N. Y.—Ember days were first appointed in the Catholic Church by Pope Calixtus, A. D. 220. The ember days occur four times a year—the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent; after the feast of Pentecost or Whitsunday; after the festival of the Holy Cross on the 14th of September; and after the festival of St. Lucia on the 13th of December.

JOHN W., Davis Corners, Wis.—The phrase, "war to the knife," was first used by Palafox, the Spanish Governor of Saragossa, when that city was besieged in 1808.—Such expressions as "cheese it," and "just the cheese," are derived from the French *choisir*, to choose, which was used by the earliest English writers. Chaucer wrote: "To cheese whether she would marry him or no."

J. D. K., Winfield, Iowa.—Mr Nasby is still alive and vigorous, and has recovered entirely from the results of the late elections. You will hear from him whenever opportunity offers.—The story of Rip Van Winkle is one of the old legends of the Catskill mountains of New York. It has been embodied in the famous writings of Washington Irving, and dramatized by Dion Boucicault for Joe. Jefferson. We answered this question at considerable length a few weeks ago.

F., L. and T., Andrews, Iowa.—To take out a patent, write to Munn & Co., publishers Scientific American No. 37 Park Row, New York. State to them what you have, and if positive, send them a drawing of your invention. They will be able to tell you whether your invention is patentable, and if so, what it will cost you to take out letters of patent. You may, if you choose, tell them that the BLADE referred you to them; they will not trust you any the worse for such a statement.

WILLIS B. W., New Providence, Pa.—The "Silver Grays" were those New York State Whigs who claimed to be conservatives and were under the leadership of Mr. Fillmore, as opposed to the radical or anti-slavery wing of the party, who followed the lead of W. H. Seward. The "Barn Burners" were Democrats of the anti-slavery stripe, who followed Silas Wright, and were opposed to the pro-slavery faction, led by Daniel S. Dickinson.

B. M. F., Oliver, Wis.—We believe that the highest average of monthly wages paid to teachers by any state or territory in the Union is in Idaho Territory being $100 for male and the same for female teachers. Of the States, Nevada ranks the highest in the average of teachers' wages, being $140 for males and $98 for females. New Hampshire is $50 for males and $37.50 for females; California, $74 and $59.

INSURANCE, Nevada, Ills.—Parchment, manufactured from the skins of animals is of great antiquity, and its manufacture can be traced back fully 1,400 years before Christ. The finest parchment, known as vellum, is manufactured from the skins of very young kids and lambs, by a process of liming to remove the hair and fatty substances, then carefully stretched on a frame, and with an instrument called a moon-knife scraped on both sides, the flesh side covered with fine chalk and rubbed with pumice stone, and after being leveled and dried is polished with a preparation of gum arabic and whites of eggs.

TYRO, Hayesville, Iowa.—You will get a very good idea of the comparative extent of prominent civil and natural divisions by comparing them with those with which you are familiar. For example, the great desert of Africa has nearly the present dimensions of the United States. The Red Sea would reach from Washington to Colorado, and is three times as large as Lake Ontario. The Mediterranean, if placed across North America, would make sea navigation from San Diego to Baltimore. Great Britain and Ireland are about as large as New Mexico, but not as large as Iowa and Nebraska. They are less than New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

SPORT, Bewick, Pa.—Keep your gun in a dry place, and occasionally take it down and rub with a soft cloth. A correspondent of *Turf, Field and Farm* says that the following varnish works like a charm and is an absolute preventive against the rusting of gun-barrels. The beauty of it is it can in no way injure the barrels, and is easily wiped off. Take of resin two drachms, of sandarach three drachms, of gum lac two and a half scruples, and heat them gradually until thoroughly melted and mixed; then add two drachms of turpentine, and heat further, after which add three drachms of rectified alcohol. Filter thoroughly and carefully, and put into tightly corked bottles. It should be applied on the barrel of the gun with a small brush.

HENRY E. G., Phoenix, Oregon.—The Star Spangled Banner was written in 1814 by Francis Scott Key, an American lawyer residing at Baltimore, under the following circumstances: He had visited the British fleet, then about to assist in the attack upon Baltimore, in order to obtain the release of a friend who had been captured at Marlborough. He went as far as the Patuxet river, but was not allowed to return, lest the intended attack should be disclosed by him. Brought up to the mouth of the Patapsco, he was placed on board one of the British vessels, and there compelled to witness the bombardment of Fort McHenry. Mr. Key watched the flag all day, and at night, while the shells were bursting about it, and at dawn saw the flag still waving over its defenders. The song was partly composed before he was set at liberty.

W. G. W., Crown City, O.—There is a somewhat serious defect to the perfect working of the timber culture act of March 1873. That act provides that 160 acres of land shall be given to any person who shall "plant, and for a continuous period of ten years, shall protect and keep in a healthy growing condition, forty acres of timber," the forty acres being a part of the quarter section donated. The trees shall be not more than twelve feet apart each way, which would make a total of 12,100 trees on the forty acres. But as the law now stands it is necessary to apply in person at the nearest land office to the desired tract, to make the necessary affidavits in order to secure the land. An effort is now being made to procure such change in the law as will admit of an application for entry, without the personal attendance of the party availing himself of the privileges of the act.

H. R. M., South Cedar, Kansas.—We have answered most of your questions before, but as you say you are a new subscriber, we give you a brief recapitulation. The amount of distilled liquors paying revenue to the United States Government, manufactured in 1873, was 71,151,879 gallons. The rectifiers make three gallons of commercial whiskey out of every one gallon produced by our distillers. Now, multiply 71,151,876 by three, and we have, as the amount of the liquors made by the distillers and rectifiers in the United States, in a single year, 213,454,101 gallons. In each gallon there are sixty drinks, which retailed at ten cents a drink, this would make the snug little sum of $1,280,724,606 for whiskey alone, and that of home manufacture. Add to this 276,235,583 gallons of brewed and fermented liquors paying revenue the same year, and retailing by the glass at five cents a drink, and we may add on $200,000,000 more, which makes $1,480,724,606.

SCRIBBLER, Stewart, Wis.—It is hardly possible for a young man to be too well posted regarding the politics and institutions of his own country.—The doctrine of State rights (sometimes called State Sovereignty) is that doctrine which claims for each individual State the right to withdraw, at will, from any compact or federation with other states.—It is claimed by a large number of the women of the land, that they are obliged to contribute from their property to carry on the government, while at the same time they are prevented by law from having any voice in choosing their rulers or making the laws of the land, and this, they claim, is in violation of the fundamental principles of free government or in other words, is taxation without representation.—The people of Scandinavia, (Sweden, Denmark and Norway) are among the most intelligent and enlightened on the globe The words enclosed and inclosed are interchangeable.—If a scholar over age attends a school, he is under obligations to obey all the rules and regulations of that school, the fact that he has voluntarily placed himself under the jurisdiction of the teacher in no respect relieves him from existing rules and regulations. If he does not choose to comply with these he can withdraw.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

A French milliner conceived the novel idea of having the ladies wear their hats on their heads.

Complete returns show that Mrs Fitch, *nee* Sherman, received four hundred and fifty wedding presents.

Mrs. King William makes her own bed and dusts her own room, and when a servant girl is impudent she dusts her.

Paper under garments for women have struck the Pacific coast from Japan, and are likely to soon make their appearance this way.

Last week a St. Croix girl got in a fit of anger because she couldn't get her foot in a small shoe, seized a carving knife and cut off her little toe.

Some slanderer speaks of an Illinois young woman who is going out as a missionary because the present style of bonnet is not becoming to her.

A sixteen year old Springfield lass broke into a billiard saloon and carried away all the billiard balls, because her father spent his time and money there.

They tell of a Sioux City girl who wears eighteen rings on her fingers when she goes to church, and yet she grieves because she can't have a new switch.

A divorce case has been instituted by a Chicago wife who complains that her husband insists upon drinking cheap whisky and eating raw onions just before bed time.

"Where a woman," says Mrs. Partington, "has been married with a congealing heart, and one that beats depending to her own, she will never want to enter the matrimonial state again."

To avoid mortifying her lover's family, who are very poor, a Montreal heiress was married the other day in plain dress made costing $20, while her underclothing was valued at $2 000.

Two Davenport girls attempted to discover what men live on attractive in cigars and whiskey. Nothing to their bad room they prepared themselves for the spree, but brought the experiment to an end by trying the cigars first.

From Florida comes the romantic story of Davis Jones a full-blooded negress, fifty years of age. She fell desperately in love with a young white man, a carpenter, and realizing the fact that he could never be anything to her, she tore-ed her property into cash ($7 250) eft it to him by will, and then went off and drowned herself.

MINDS DISEASED.

How They Are Ministered to at the Northwestern Insane Hospital —Annual Report of the Superintendent—Statistics of the Past Year.

The County Commissioners made their regular annual visit to the Insane Hospital yesterday, and inspected it from top to bottom. They expressed themselves highly pleased with all they saw. The Superintendent submitted to them his annual report as follows:

To the Board of Commissioners of Lucas County, O.:

GENTLEMEN:—I present for your consideration this, my third, annual report of the Northwestern Hospital for the Insane, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1874.

The health of the Hospital has been excellent throughout the year, and there has not been a severe case of acute disease.

There remained in the hospital, December 1st, 1873, 190 patients, nearly all of them

CHRONIC CASES.

With the wards filled with this class of patients, the third year of asylum labor was commenced, more with the expectation of governing and guiding in channels of peace and quietude than restoring to sanity of mind. Under these disadvantageous circumstances the work of the year that ends to-day was prosecuted, and the result is much more flattering than we, at the beginning, anticipated. The per cent. of recovered patients is smaller this year than last, and the mortality is also less this than last year. The condition of our chronic patients has been very much changed during the year, many of them having become quiet and peaceable. All of them are now controlled by

MENTAL POWER AND MORAL INFLUENCES.

It has been several months since we dispensed with all kinds of physical restraint. It is hoped that we shall not have to resort to it again, and it is my opinion that we will not, except in severe cases, while the present corps of attendants remain.

STATISTICS.

Seventy-four patients have been admitted during the year, 33 males and 41 females; 18 of this number were admitted from other asylums in exchange for 32 they received from this. The proportion of recoveries to the admissions of the past year (including those received from other hospitals) is, for males, 39.39 per cent.; for females, 46.84 per cent.; and for both, 43.24 per cent. For further particulars relating to patients, I refer you to our tabular report.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Byron Gunk has occupied the position of Assistant Physician since my last report.—His work has been well done, and his habits of industry and prompt attention to all business pertaining to his office have given him a prominent place in the minds of those connected with him in the management of the Hospital.

EMPLOYES.

Twelve out of twenty-one employes that were here a year ago, still remain. The places made vacant by resignations and discharges, have been filled by competent persons. At this time we have a full corps of efficient employes, managing their special branches of business with skill and efficiency.

There is no part of the asylum duty that demands more skill, perseverence and equanimity of temper, than the managers of hospital wards. I am happy to report that our present attendants possess all the necessary qualifications for successful results, which has been manifested in the improved mental and moral condition of the chronic insane, and the restoration to health and sanity of the acute.

MAINTENANCE.

The amount appropriated by the General Assembly, $4.85 per capita per week for the maintenance of 190 patients in the Hospital, is all that is required to defray the expenses of the institution.

AMUSEMENTS.

Amusements have been introduced as extensively as our limited room would permit. Our means at this time for giving musical entertainments are very good. Ladies and gentlemen having musical talent have been selected to attend the wards. We now have a very good string band, and piano and organ performer. Social parties are held for the benefit of patients once a week; a concert consisting of vocal and instrumental music, is also given once a week. The beneficial effect of these entertainments is very apparent. Christmas was observed as a special holiday; cards had been sent to the friends and relatives of the patients, inviting them to contribute for their special benefit, and presents were sent in abundance, contributions were made by the employes to make up what might be lacking to make the entertainment a success. Christmas was celebrated by a Christmas tree bearing a heavy load of present, which were distributed among our people. Manifestations of mirth and satisfaction were exhibited by all present.

Many readings and lectures were given last winter, all of which have a good tendency, and for the present, at least, cause the mind to act in harmony with its surroundings.

FARM AND GARDEN.

In accordance with my recommendation, published a year ago, a farm of ninety-four acres was provided for the use of the hospital. The farm was in poor condition to yield large returns for the labor necessarily employed for its cultivation. Besides the farm, seven acres of land were used for the cultivation of garden vegetables, with the following result:

Amount paid for rent of farm	$500
Cost of labor on farm	400
Cost of labor for garden	200
Value of products	2,835
Balance in favor of farm and garden	1,735

The farmer and gardener was assisted very much by the voluntary labor of patients.

Respectfully submitted,

B. A. WEIGHT,
Superintendent.

Below are given some interesting tables from the report:

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum Dec 1st, 1873	51	49	100
Admitted during year	33	41	74
Discharged during year	20	32	52
Under treatment during the year	84	90	174
Remaining in the Asylum Dec 1st, 1874	43	47	90
Daily average during the year	41 71-73	55 2-73	100
Discharged to other Asylums	10	17	28

DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged recovered	13	19	32
" improved	5	5	10
" unimproved	2	8	10
Died	5	4	9
	25	36	61

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	104	142	246
Discharged recovered	51	51	102
" improved	6	13	19
" unimproved	6	5	11
Died	15	10	25

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within Year. Males.	Within Year. Females.	Within Year. Total.	From Beg'ng. Males.	From Beg'ng. Females.	From Beg'ng. Total.
Less than 15 years	1	1	2	3	3	6
Between 15 and 20	4	7	11	7	4	11
" 20 and 30	4	11	15	13	16	29
" 30 and 40	9	5	14	23	12	35
" 40 and 50	5	10	15	14	12	26
" 50 and 60	10	14	24	22	22	44
" 60 and 70	1	4	5	11	11	22
" 70 and 80	1	3	4	5	7	12
" 80 and 90	1	2	3	3	3	6
" 90 and 100				1	1	2
Unknown				1		1
	33	41	74	103	103	206

NUMBER OF ATTACKS.

	Within Year. Males.	Within Year. Females.	Within Year. Total.	From Beg'ng. Males.	From Beg'ng. Females.	From Beg'ng. Total.
First Attack	29	26	55	108	101	209
Second "	4	9	13		12	12
Third "					3	3
Fourth "					1	1
Unknown		6	6	6	6	12
	33	41	74	114	123	237

SEX OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within Year. Males.	Within Year. Females.	Within Year. Total.	From Beg'ng. Males.	From Beg'ng. Females.	From Beg'ng. Total.
	33	41	74	104	142	246

DURATION OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within Year. Males.	Within Year. Females.	Within Year. Total.	From Beginning. Males.	From Beginning. Females.	From Beginning. Total.
Less than 1 mo	6	6	12	20	13	33
Bet. 1 and 3 mo	2	4	6	12	10	22
" 3 " 6 "	3	4	7	8	11	19
" 6 " 9 "	2	3	5	8	8	16
" 9 " 12 "		2	2	2	4	6
" 12 " 18 "	2	3	5	4	9	13
" 18 " 24 "		2	2	10	14	24
" 2 " 3 y's	1	3	4	11	14	25
" 3 " 4 "	3	2	5	8	5	13
" 4 " 5 "	1	3	4	9	9	18
" 5 " 6 "		2	2	2	4	6
" 6 " 8 "	2	3	5	4	5	9
" 8 " 10 "	2		2	5	3	8
" 10 " 12 "	2	1	3	3	6	9
" 12 " 15 "		3	3	2	4	6
" 15 " 20 "	2	1	3	3	6	9
More than 20 y's		1	1	1	1	2
Unknown	4		4	15	20	35
	33	41	74	124	142	266

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within Year. Males.	Within Year. Females.	Within Year. Total.	From beg'n'g. Males.	From beg'n'g. Females.	From beg'n'g. Total.
Alabama				1		1
Michigan		1	1		2	2
New Jersey		1	1	1	1	2
New York	5	3	8	13	8	21
Indiana	1		1	1		1
Ohio	14	20	34	50	64	114
Pennsylvania	1	3	4	2	3	5
Vermont		1	1		1	1
Foreign Countries—						
Belgium				1		1
Canada		1	1		3	3
England	5	1	4	4	3	7
France				1		1
Germany	7	7	14	37	34	71
Hungary					1	1
Ireland		2	2	6	11	17
Scotland	1		1	1	2	3
Wales					2	2
Unknown	1	1	2	6	9	15
	33	41	74	124	142	266

OCCUPATION OF MALES ADMITTED.

	During Year.	From Beg'n'g.	Total.
Boatmen	2	1	3
Clerks		4	4
Carpenters		2	2
Driver on Canals	1		1
Drovers		1	1
Editors		1	1
Fishermen		1	1
Farmers	12	24	36
Gardeners		1	1
Grocers		1	1
Horsedealers		1	1
Jewelers		1	1
Laborers	10	20	30
Lawyers		1	1
Landlords		1	1
Masons	1	1	2
Musicians		1	1
Mechanics		1	1
Merchants		1	1
Physicians		1	1
Saloon keepers		1	1
Tailors		1	1
Telegraph Operators		1	1
Teachers		1	1
Peddlers		1	1
Well diggers		1	1
No Occupation	2		2
Unknown	2	23	25
	33	91	124

FORM OF INSANITY.

	During Year. Males.	During Year. Females.	During Year. Total.	From Beg'n'g. Males.	From Beg'n'g. Females.	From Beg'n'g. Total.
Mania, acute	3	3	6	41	52	93
" chronic	12	9	21	12	9	21
" hysteric		5	5		6	6
" puerperal		1	1		1	1
" uterine		1	1		1	1
" melancholia	17	20	37	66	68	134
Nymphomania		1	1		1	1
Imbecility				1	1	2
Not insane				1	1	2
Not stated	1	1	2	1	2	3
	33	41	74	124	142	266

THE ALLEGED CAUSE OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within Year. Males.	Within Year. Females.	Within Year. Total.	From beg'n'g. Males.	From beg'n'g. Females.	From beg'n'g. Total.
Grief		1	1	1	4	5
Child birth		2	2		8	8
Intemperance	4		4	8		8
Puerperal	1		1	1		1
Unknown	12	11	23	52	43	95
Disappointed affection				2	4	6
Masturbation	4		4	17	2	19
General debility	1	2	3	2	4	6
Domestic trouble	2	5	7	3	15	18
Disease of brain	1	1	2	8	7	10
Seduction					1	1
Religious excitement	2	1	3	8	7	15
Menstrual difficulty		7	7		21	21
Venereal excesses				1		1
Fright					2	2
Jealousy				1		1
Erysipelas				1		1
Typoid fever				4	2	6
Business perplexity	2	1	3	11	1	12
Overwork				1		1
Scrofula					1	1
Mental exertion					1	1
Old age		1	1		1	1
Spinal affection	2	1	3	3	1	4
Nervous debility				1		1
Uterine disease		1	1		1	1
Hereditary				1		1
Superstition					1	1
Nymphomania		1	1		1	1
Pulmonic consumption	1	2	3	1		1
Torn off ear		1	1		1	1
Sunstroke	1		1	1		1
Puerperal difficulty		2	2		2	2
Total	33	41	74	124	142	266

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Monroe County, Mich.

The Monroe *Commercial* says: The residence of Peter Loose, in Monroe Town, was destroyed by fire early Thursday morning, December 10th. Loss, $3,500; insurance, $2,000.

The wife of Hon. J. F. Christiancy, Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan, for many years a resident of Monroe, died at Lansing on Sunday night, and her remains were brought to Monroe for interment.

An organization has recently been formed at Dundee, with a fair membership, under the name of "The Patrons of Reform," the object of which is to keep the members from indulging in the use of strong drink, and for the intellectual improvement of all those concerned.

The paper mill at Dundee is now running night and day, and is doing a good business. A. Wilkerson & Co. are running the mill, and are buying up immense quantities of straw, prairie hay, and sugar cane stalks that have had their sweetness extracted.

Putnam County.

They are agitating the project of forming a stock company with a capital of $30,000, to build a hotel at Ottawa.

As the fiine arguments for the exemption of John Goodman at manner of rumors are put in circulation to regard to him and those who have him in charge. Among the many false stories afloat is one to the effect that Sheriff Sherrard has one of Goodman's sisters employed as a servant in the family. This is a falsehood manufactured out of the whole cloth and is intended to injure the Sheriff. Goodman's sister, or no relation of Goodman whatever, has ever been employed about the jail, and for anyone to assert such a thing knowingly gives credence to a falsehood.—*Ottawa Sentinel.*

Yesterday a woman sold Ramey & Co., a lot of feathers. The clerk, thinking the feathers weighed too heavy for the bulk, examined the sack and found it to contain seven pounds of stone and three of feathers. The woman said she "didn't know how them are stone got in that are bag." She said for what goods she had got in trade, and took the stone and feathers away and probably sold them to somebody else.—*Sentinel.*

Seneca County.

EDITOR BLADE:—The "Drummer Boy" was repeated last night at National Hall, to a crowded audience, and was a complete success During the play the beautiful poem, entitled "Searching for the Slain," was recited by Miss Swaine, (a lady present from New Jersey.) The various tableaux were rendered in good style. Several citizens and the Light Guards took prominent parts in the play, and all acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. The play will be repeated tomorrow night. C. J. M.

Tiffin, Dec. 17.

Erie County.

EDITOR BLADE:—The opening of the Sunday School room of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on yesterday, proved an event of special interest. The church is 50 by 93 feet, with spire 158 feet high. The church is built of brick with stone trimmings. The position of the church on Washington street is among the best in the city. The cost of the building with the Sabbath School room finished only, was over $15,000. The Rev. T. H. Hildreth preached morning and evening. The large and attentive congregation was a pleasing evidence of the abiding confidence and interest of the people in their former pastor. The minister asked for $8,000 to meet the claims unprovided for. Many of our people could give nothing, having no work, with families to support and a long, cold winter before them. The spirit of sacrifice was manifest in the giving. Wm. St. John and F. Buck, of your city, came to the relief of their old church home, giving liberally. Their words, presence, and giving, contributed largely to the success of the day. With an application to the friends who were not present, it is believed that the new church will be relieved of debt. The church is warmed by steam. The steam apparatus was put in by Shaw & Kendall, of Toledo, men who evidently understand their business.

Sandusky is enjoying a quiet yet solid prosperity. Business is good, with confidence and money increasing. W.

Sandusky, Dec. 14, 1874.

Williams County

BURGLARY.

EDITOR BLADE:—The shoe shop of Samuel Burtsfield, situated on the west side of the Public Square in this place, was burglarized on the night of December 14th, and nineteen pairs of custom and calf boots stolen, worth eight dollars per pair—loss, $152. The officers since have been on the alert, watching and waiting for something to develop, as yet, no clue has been received of the perpetrators. Saturday last the WILLIAMS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY held the annual election and elected the old Board with one exception. Much electioneering was engaged in by parties seemingly interested for some one, peddling printed tickets, etc. *Query:* Why such proceedings in agricultural affairs? Who will answer? May be it was all done to expedite business.

Our winter weather moderate. Health of our village good. Yours, etc., C.

BRYAN, O., Dec. 17th, 1874.

The Bryan *Press* says:

W. J. Moore killed a large eagle one day last week near Podunk, measuring seven feet across the wings.

The M. E. Church of Bridgewater Center, are contemplating erecting a very nice church building the coming summer. They have the money raised, and the location selected.

A short time ago a tramp musician came along and was engaged by the boys to play in the band. He played the E flat magnificently, and had a face "that was child-like and bland." The boys all took to him at once, and, as he was a tonsorial artist, they got him a position in Fred. Klein's shop so that he might settle here permanently. So things run along for several weeks, but after a while Hans began to express a wish to send for his "frow." But he hadn't the money. Would the boys help him a little by the way of a loan? Certainly they would! So a purse of $40 was raised—and that was the last that has been heard of the musical Dutchman. It is considered a co-incident, also, that our Teutonic friend left town on the same evening of the robbery of Burtsfield's shop.

The German Reformed Church, at Pulaski, will be dedicated on Sunday, January 3d, 1875.

In General.

The Put-in-Bay Telegraph Company have decided to re-open their offices in Sandusky and on the Island and keep their line in working order all winter. This will be a great convenience, which will be appreciated especially by the people on the Island. The offices are now open.

Dr. Quigley, one of the pioneers of Erie county and a highly respected citizen, died at his residence in Vermilion last Friday, of organic disease of the heart. Dr. Quigley had been a resident of the county for forty years or more, and was one of the pioneers in his profession on the Firelands. For several years past he has not been engaged in active practice, owing to failing health, and his death at the good age of sixty-eight years was not unexpected.

On the 4th inst. the Elyria Presbyterian Church celebrated its semi-centennial.

Napoleon wants a fire limits ordinance.

The Defiance people have made arrangements with the Superintendent of Canals, to have the water retained in the levels at that place, for use in case of fire.

The drug store of Wright & Pray, at Portage, Wood county, was damaged to the amount of $300 by fire, last week.

The trial of Frank Kunz, for the murder of McGinnis, last summer, near the Paulding Furnace, was held this week, in Paulding. The evidence was strong against him, and he was sent to the Penitentiary for life.

On Sunday, Nicholas Hubarger was kicked to death by a horse, on his mother's farm, in Delaware township, two miles west of the Maumee. Mr. Hubarger was until recently a resident of this place, having owned one of the drays. He was a quiet peaceable fellow, and respected by all who knew him.—*Defiance Democrat.*

BOLD ROBBERY.

Four Desperadoes Rob a Bank in Corinth, Miss., and Murder the Banker.

From the St. Louis Republican, 9th.

A resident of St. Louis, who has just arrived from the South, gives the following account of a most daring bank robbery and brutal murder perpetrated at Corinth, Mississippi. The stories of Jack Hall and the Missouri free riders offer nothing more startling in the boldness and reckless presumption of the authors of the bloody crime.

Three or four days ago four strangers, apparently from Texas, made their appearance in Corinth, Mississippi, and gave out their intention of making a short stay in the town. They were all provided with very fine horses, which they kept in a livery stable, the men themselves taking their meals at a restaurant. On Monday of the present week, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., an important case was being tried at the court house, and there were very few people on the streets, a large crowd having assembled to hear the close of the trial. Taking advantage of this state of things, the four strangers saddled their horses and rode up to the door of Tishomingo Savings Institution, the principal bank of the town, where they dismounted and went inside. At the time the robbers entered here were only two persons in the counting-room, namely, Mr. A. H. Taylor, president and chief owner of the bank, who was engaged behind the counter, and a colored man, named Anthony Williams, who was outside the counter near the door, immediately upon entering the robbers passed inside the counter with drawn revolvers, keeping a sharp lookout on Williams, whom they threatened to shoot if he made the slightest disturbance. The affrighted negro was compelled to witness a horrible scene, for as the men went straight up to Mr. Taylor, saying, "Old man, we have come to kill you and rob you," at the same time slashing him across the forehead with a knife. The victim, blinded by the blood which streamed down his face, still attempted to resist his assailants, when one of them shot him fatally. In the meantime the other two had found their way to the safe, which they speedily rifled of between thirty and forty thousand dollars in money and other valuables. When they were compelled in this manner Williams found an opportunity to slip out at the door and make his escape. He had hardly got fifteen steps away when one of the robbers rushed out to stop him, but seeing he was too late, fired at him with a revolver. The shot fortunately missed the negro, who continued to run, shouting at the top of his voice, "murder! help!" The robbers then hastily secured their plunder in a sack, which they had prepared for the purpose, and remounting, rode away, each one taking a different direction to evade pursuit.

The entire community was quickly aroused, and parties sallied out in every direction to capture the marauders, with what success it is impossible to state as yet.

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We call especial attention to these Lists, feeling that our scheme for this year will be approved by our patrons as was our last year's.

LIST NO. 1.

For $2.25 we will send the Weekly Blade one year and any book of this series.
For $1.50 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book of this series
For $1.75 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book of this list.

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Byron—Numerous Notes, 560 pages	Johnson's Lives of the Poets
Scott—With Notes, 680 pages	Butler's Hudibras, Notes by Zachary Grey
The Arabian Nights, 640 pages	Dr. Syntax's Three Tours, Colored Ports.
Burns—With Memoir, etc, 644 pages	C

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1874

Terms of Subscription

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The average number of words in a line is seven (Nonpareil solid); in an inch is 90; 22 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts 50 or 33⅓ per cent. additional.

No advertisement inserted for less than $2. Objectionable advertisements not accepted

CONGRESS AND THE CURRENCY.

The telegraph brings information that the Republican Senatorial Caucus have agreed, with but few dissenting voices, to support a currency measure which looks to an early return to specie payment. The outlines of the agreement are given in our Washington dispatches. The belief is expressed that this measure can be carried through the House. We doubt it. That body has been strongly opposed to the contraction policy, and the members are so directly responsible to the people that the proposed compromise bill will scarcely find a sufficient number of supporters to carry it through. Compromise measures seldom work well. Neither party is suited and they have the cordial support of no one. Such will be the case with this measure. It will afford no relief to the country, and the people want no trifling with their interests. The votes of members of Congress upon this question are closely scrutinized by the men whose factories are closed and the thousands of suffering laborers who can find no work. There is a day of reckoning coming, and members of Congress must not deceive themselves.

☞ THE DEMAND FOR SPECIMEN copies of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL has been so great as to entirely exhaust the December issue of that excellent publication, and hundreds of orders remain unfilled. To our friends who may have ordered specimens we wish to say: The January number will be published in a few days, and we expect to be able to supply all orders from that number. Do not hesitate to call upon us.

☞ The opponents of woman suffrage have been very much shocked at the thought that husbands and wives might not vote the same ticket, which might result in very serious family difficulties. A practical test of this kind of conflict between man and wife was afforded by the recent election in Worcester, Mass., where a husband and wife were the opposing candidates for the School Committee, Mr. ROGERS having been nominated by the "Citizens," and Mrs. ROGERS on the Independent ticket. The wife proved a stronger candidate than the husband, and received twice as many votes, or thereabout. The *Spy* says: "We have not heard of any domestic quarrel arising from this political rivalry, and we trust there will be none, but the experiment seems to be needlessly hazardous."

☞ OUR NEW DRESS has already arrived, and as speedily as possible we shall arrange it in the cases, and be ready to present our readers with the new BLADE. We hope that our readers who think of trying to do without the BLADE will not make up their minds till they see the new paper.

☞ Chicago sent to New York for a Chief of Fire Department, and already his recommendations startle the tax-payers. His first move was to make recommendations which would double the expenses of the Department, and now he asks for an expenditure of about $100,000 for the improvement of her fire telegraph system, with an annual increase of perhaps $20,000 in expenses.

THE WEEK.

The sensation at Washington during the past week has been the presence of King Kalakaua, who was tendered a reception by both Houses of Congress on the 18th inst., an account of which we give elsewhere. A State dinner was given his Majesty, on the 22nd inst., by President GRANT. The King has been everywhere received with great courtesy, and his visit is said to be the first made by any ruling sovereign to this country. —Justice SWAYNE, of the Supreme Court, denies that he is about to retire from the bench.—The Commissioners of the Freedman's Bureau have presented a report to Congress, in which they State that owing to the defefective system of bookkeeping employed, it will be almost impossible ever to determine accurately the assets and liabilities of that institution. They deem it inexpedient to make any attempt to declare a dividend.—We give elsewhere a synopsis of a very important bill agreed upon by Republican Senators in caucus on Saturday, by which it is proposed to establish free banking, retire a portion of the present greenback currency, and the resumption of specie payment in 1879. It is intimated that the bill in question will meet the views of the President, and that it will probably pass both houses.—It is stated that a Mr. COCHRANE, of Chicago, will be appointed supervising architect vice MULLETT resigned.

On Monday, the President issued a proclamation calling upon all disorderly and turbulent persons in the State of Missouri to disperse and retire to their respective abodes, within five days from the date of the summons.

Another attempt was made on the 17th inst., to secure the release of TWEED, it being claimed that his sentence had expired (one year), and that the subsequent sentences imposed were illegal. The case was adjourned till the 22d (Tuesday) to give the District Attorney time to decide upon his action.—The time for argument of the appeal from Judge MCCUE'S decision ordering a bill of particulars in the BEECHER-TILTON case has been again postponed.—A large dam, just completed at Haydenville, Mass., burst on the 19th inst., and swept a large volume of water down through the village. The most remarkable feature of the case is that although there were nearly a hundred children skating on the ice of the pond at the time, none of them were drowned.—Nothing new has transpired in the BEECHER-TILTON cases except a brief correspondence between BEECHER and Miss PROCTOR, in which the latter is congratulated on the fortunate termination of the suit against her.—The solution of the CHARLEY ROSS mystery seems no nearer being reached than before, notwithstanding the developments made by the dying burglars at Bay Ridge. It is thought that at least one of the men killed knew where the boy is hidden.—Boston was visited by a destructive fire on the 15th, which worked grievous havoc among the cheaper wooden buildings of the city. The loss will be from seven to eight hundred thousand dollars, and it is estimated that not less than five hundred people will be thrown out of employment.

The new hall of the Board of Trade of Indianapolis was inaugurated on the 15th, and representatives were present from different portions of the country.—The tanners and leather dealers of the country met in convention at Chicago on the 16th.—Several car loads of supplies for the destitute in Western Kansas have been received from various points in Illinois and Ohio, and the citizens of Philadelphia have contributed $1,000 in cash. The Kansas State Relief Committee estimate the number of needy persons at 22,000, most of whom have to be taken care of for four or five months to come.—The Supreme Court of Indiana has affirmed the judgment of the Court below in the Morton habeas corpus case. This sends Morton to Chicago as per requisition of the Governor of that State.—Hon. Judge James H. Howe, Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, has resigned, to take effect January 1, 1875, on account of ill health.

At New Orleans, the pupils of the boys' high school have been making riotous demonstrations to secure the removal of colored pupils from the schools, and have accomplished their object. It is probably that a separate high school for colored pupils will be established. Governor KELLOGG has telegraphed President GRANT asking him to hasten as much as possible the visit of the special Congressional Committee to New Orleans, deeming their presence there desirable to restore good order and quiet. The Legislature of Mississippi assembled on the 17th. The Governor in his message accuses certain a class of white citizens of fermenting disturbances for political effect.

Foreign advices state that the Count VON ARNIM, arraigned at Berlin for abstracting important papers from the Government records, was sentenced on the 19th inst., to three months imprisonment, the month he has already been in confinement having been deducted.—It is announced that BISMARCK will reconsider his recent determination to resign. —A dead-lock is reported in the French Assembly, which will probably cause the dissolution of that body.—News from China and Japan is unimportant.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill granting an annuity to GARIBALDI by a large majority.—Other news, both domestic and foreign, will be found in our usual eight-page summary.

☞ DEEP WATERS, the new story written for the BLADE by GEORGE WAINWRIGHT, will be commenced with the first issue of new BLADE and continue regularly in each number till finished. Remember that we cannot undertake to supply back numbers of the BLADE containing this interesting story, and orders should reach us before publication if possible.

☞ Ex-Senator WADE is in Washington laboring to secure Government aid for the Northern Pacific Railroad. We don't believe he can succeed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We are glad to acknowledge the hundreds of very cordial and appreciative letters regarding our enlargement which every week brings us from subscribers all over the land. The general tenor of all these letters is that of marked approval of the BLADE'S enterprise and courage in thus venturing upon a heavy outlay in order to make a better paper than ever before. And while we cannot reply to all these letters individually, we may say in general terms that the hearts of our readers are with us, and that they mean to stand by us in the future as in the past, assures the success of our undertaking beyond question. Now is the time to join the BLADE family, and all newcomers will be made welcome.

AN APPEAL WHICH SHOULD BE HEEDED.

Petitions are being circulated and numerously signed by the laboring classes in the Eastern States, urgently appealing to Congress for the passage of a law which will afford more currency, thus insuring business prosperity and protecting the people against oppressive rates of interest. There is not a doubt but such petitions would be signed by four-fifths of the people of the country, if presented to them, and yet Congress seems not to recognize this fact. This should not be so. The producing classes of this country seldom make an appeal for laws designed to promote class interests, but in this instance it is a case of self-preservation. The contest is between capital and labor. The capitalist demand an increase in the producing power of his money and a reduction in the wages of labor. The laborer only asks for protection against the tyranny of grasping capital—nothing more. He wants the government to open the way by which he may obtain currency for the transaction of business at reasonable rates of interest. This is certainly a reasonable request; but Congress and the President are not disposed to grant it.

WHERE IT MUST END.

At present, the contest between the Saratoga combination and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has developed no fixed policy, aside from a purpose on the part of the former to compel the latter, if possible, to agree upon some terms which will practically destroy competition in shipping rates. It is not probable that the desired result can be secured. The Baltimore & Ohio Road is in no condition to be driven into terms which are designed solely to benefit its rivals. It is not at their mercy and does not fear their opposition.

The combination may, for a time, carry on a war against freight rates and cut down prices, but the fact is too well known that the B. & O. is in better condition for such a war than its adversaries for the public to have confidence in their success. It can make money at rates which would prove disastrous to them. The contest, therefore, must result, judging from the facts now before the public, in compelling the trunk lines competing with the Baltimore & Ohio to increase their facilities for cheap transportation. Freight tracks must be constructed by them that they may carry freight at such rates of speed and with as little loss from collisions, delay, &c., as may be consistent with the strictest economy. In no other way can successful competition with the Baltimore & Ohio be maintained.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

The January number of LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY is just issued and contains more than the usual array of light and interesting reading. Those who wish a low-priced but really attractive magazine, will find the NATIONAL MONTHLY admirably calculated to meet their wants. We append the table of contents for the January number:

I.—Our Orange Grove. Marion Pearl.
II.—The Fatal Triangle. Chas. Barnard.
III.—Francois Guizot. Mrs. Rosa L. Segur
IV.—The Tales and Poems of Edgar A. Poe. Ellen E. Rexford
V.—How I Came to Marry Miss Julia Brand. Anon.
VI.—Old Gargoyle. Mary Hartwell.
VII.—Love-Lorn. Margaret E. Sangster.
VIII.—Voices of Ancient Prophecy. Mrs. Phoebe Anna McLean.
IX.—The Problem of Co-operation—A Co-operative Store.—M. H. Williams.
X.—Dennis Dhuv. E. Owens Blackburn.
XI.—A Personal Matter. Francis Ellington Loop.
XII.—Cora's Delusion. Anon.
XIII.—A Crocodile Hunt. Abon Dakhne.
XIV.—To a Poet. A. C. G. Thompson.
XV.—Notes and Comments. By the Editor

☞ Democratic members of Congress are troubled to know what they shall do. The time is near when they must have a policy, and what that policy shall be is more than any person can tell. At present, it looks as though the party would be divided into factions on the financial, tariff, internal improvements, and all other prominent questions. There is little doubt, however, but old fashioned hard money, free trade, and salt water Democrats will control the action of the party and keep it in the ruts which led to its overthrow in 1860.

☞ Specimen copies of the new BLADE will be ready for delivery within a very short time. For the present, we are obliged to send out the paper in its usual size, but we hope our friends will remember that the new paper will contain seventy-two columns instead of fifty-six, which will make it more than one-fourth larger than the present issue.

☞ DR. GEORGE B. LORING recently delivered an address before the Woman Suffrage Club of Salem, Mass., which has attracted no little attention. He argued that, under a popular Government, suffrage is a right, and that every consideration which sustains the claims of men to its exercise hold equally strong in favor of women.

☞ LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY for 1875, will be better and brighter than ever before, and promises to exceed its past popularity with all classes of readers. Send for the January number containing the special premium offer. Copies mailed free on application to LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ Democratic members of Congress make no concealment of their purpose, should they have the power, to abolish the Bureau of Education. They regard intelligence and Democracy as deadly enemies.

A BUREAU OF COMMERCE.

Senator WINDOM, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cheap Transportation, finds the labors of his committee very much embarrassed, in consequence of the fact that no reliable commercial statistics are at their command. He has written a long letter to the Chicago *Advance*, setting forth the difficulties under which they have labored, and suggesting a remedy for the repetition of similar embarrassments in the future. As to the absence of statistics relating to our internal commerce, he says:

The absolute poverty of resources at Washington with respect to statistics of domestic commerce constitutes one of the most serious difficulties in the way of intelligent legislation upon the subject of transportation. No instrumentality exists through which reliable information can be furnished concerning the magnitude and course of the great commercial movements between different sections of the country, and the conditions which govern those movements. No data of the nature required can be found in any of the executive departments of the government, for the very good reason that Congress has never provided any means for obtaining such data. The census reports afford information concerning the products of agriculture, manufactures and the arts, and also with regard to population, and many of the industrial, educational and humanitarian interests of the people, but nothing whatever in relation to the vitally important subject of the reciprocal interchange of the productions of a continent. The decennial inventory of the business and property of the people, though descending in some cases to the minutest details, is silent in regard to the billions of dollars represented by railways, ships, and other instruments of internal transportation, and the much greater values of commodities annually moved by them. The nature, value, extent, and necessities of this mighty traffic are entirely ignored by the government, and he who would inform himself on the subject must carefully pick up such disconnected and fragmentary items as he can find among the statistics of boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and transportation companies. The indifference which has hitherto prevailed concerning this subject is the more remarkable, in view of the fact that the National Government has from its very organization, under specific requirements of law, collected and published, annually, the most elaborate statistics of our commerce with foreign nations, embracing the number and tonnage of vessels, the number of their crews, and the quantity and value of every article exported and imported. Experts who have made the collection of railroad statistics an object of private enterprise, estimate the value of commodities carried on the railroads of the United States at about $15,000,000,000, while the value of our entire foreign commerce—imports and exports combined—during the last fiscal year amounted to only $1,340,890,221. The estimated cost of all the railroads of the United States is $3,781,543,000, and the estimated value of all the vessels engaged in our foreign trade—home and foreign vessels—is only about $347,000,000. We have no means of estimating accurately the magnitude of our internal trade as conducted upon water, but some conception of its vast importance may be formed from the single fact that the commerce of the towns and cities on the Ohio River alone, has been carefully estimated at over $1,600,000,000 per annum, being larger than our entire foreign commerce. An eminent American economist estimates the value of domestic commerce in the United States—including all the various exchanges—to be at least fifty times greater than our entire trade with foreign countries. And yet we have a bureau of statistics, embracing forty-four clerks and other employes, engaged almost exclusively in the preparation of statistical statements of various kinds in relation to a comparatively insignificant foreign commerce, but not a single man has been employed by the Government, not a single act has been passed by Congress, nor a board or bureau has been established for the purpose of furnishing Congress and the country with the facts concerning the vastly greater interests involved in our domestic trade. The effect of this has doubtless been to unduly magnify the importance of foreign commerce in comparison with domestic, and to direct public attention, and consequently legislation, to the former, to the neglect of the latter.

This deplorable ignorance of our own commercial experiences, is certainly a most mortifying fact in view of the systematic and thorough manner in which nearly all the leading nations of Europe have developed a knowledge of their internal commerce, its wants, burdens, extent, and possibilities, and its relations to their trade with foreign countries. Since 1839 England has, through parliamentary committees, commissions, and governmental departments, striven by every means in her power to encourage and build up her internal trade, and to reduce the cost of transportation. As has been well said by an able writer on this subject, "There has not been an hour, day or night, in the last thirty-five years, when her government has ceased to be at work investigating, debating, reporting, experimenting, legislating, adjudicating, and solving the single problem—how shall England secure transportation which is consistent with the just claims of the capital embarked in her channels of commerce?" In our own country commerce staggers under the heavy burdens imposed upon it; our most important industries languish for want of proper transportation facilities.

In order to remedy the evil complained of, Senator WINDOM suggests the establishment of a Bureau of Commerce, specially devoted to the collection of statistics relating to the commercial transactions of the country, showing the amount of trade in all quarters, its character, and the shipments by rail and water. At present, statistics of this character are collected in some localities by personal enterprise, or through local regulations, but no general system, by either State or Nation, has been adopted for securing information of such great value for the guidance of Congress in legislating for the people. While the people generally are not favorable to additional Departments and Bureaus, the necessity for some system by which these important facts may be collected, is so transparent that objection can scarcely be made to the proposed Bureau. He suggests that it embrace full statistics respecting railroads, and all important facts relating to steamboat lines and water transportation. The facts thus collected would not only indicate the channels of trade demanding Government aid, but they would afford such knowledge of the different transportation lines as could not fail to prove of great advantage to producers and shippers. We hope to see steps taken by the present Congress to secure the collection of this much-needed information.

THE BISHOP OF IOWA.

The vacant Protestant Episcopal Bishopric of Iowa was filled by the election, on the 10th inst., of Dr. HUNTINGTON, of Worcester, Mass. Rev. Dr. H. G. POTTER, of New York, was first elected, but upon receiving the telegram announcing the fact, he immediately declined the honor, on the plea that he could not possibly accept, as he considered himself bound to his parishioners and could not conscientiously leave them for new fields of duty. This was a great disappointment to the delegates representing the Diocese of Iowa, then assembled at Davenport, whose almost unanimous choice he was, and upon the third ballot Dr. HUNTINGTON was chosen his successor by a small majority of both the lay and clerical vote. As no news of his declination has appeared since that time, it is to be presumed that he has accepted the trust and will shortly enter upon the duties of the position.

THREE GOOD REASONS.

Every married man, that is every man on whose daily exertions others depend for their sustenance, ought to make such provision that his sudden death will not leave them destitute. There are two ways of doing this. If he has wealth he may lay by a fund in invested securities which no exigencies of business shall induce him to touch, and which shall be their provision. But there are only a few men who can do this. Their means are not adequate; their business requires all their capital. For such the life assurance society furnishes a substitute, which the following reasons commend:

First.—Every man ought to invest some money somewhere as he goes along. Life insurance compels him to do this. Might he not put his twenty or fifty dollars in the savings bank and let it accumulate interest, and thus be his investment? He might, but he will not. When quarter-day comes round present wants press and he omits to make a deposit in the bank. But if he is insured his premium is one of his needs. He is compelled to lay it by.

Second:—Every man ought to provide for the day of his death. If when sickness threatens he must look forward to leaving his wife and children to fight the wolf from the door, the wolf's baying adds to the anguish of the hour, and the consequent anxiety and distress of mind counteract the best efforts of the physician. Life Insurance gives exemption from this burden in the hours of sickness.

Third:—By his marriage the husband and father assumes the support of his wife and children. He is not absolved from this obligation by death. It is a prime duty to make what provision he can for them when death deprives them of him, their natural protector and supporter. The life assurance society enables him to do this, and to do it at little present cost. There is no man who cannot lay by enough to pay at least a small annual premium for his policy. He that does so has already secured those who are dependent on him from the anguish which destitution adds to bereavement.

Those that are poorest, and think themselves least able to do this are those who can least afford not to do it. The rich man may insure himself if he will; for the poor man there is no provision practicable but that which is furnished by life insurance which provides against the consequences of inevitable death at the most unexpected time and perhaps under the most distressing circumstances. The yearly amounts paid to widows and orphans by such institutions as the Equitable Life Assurance Society show that a life insurance policy is the only reliable means by which a bereaved family may be preserved from temporal ruin.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

Efforts to Secure a Sufficient Sum to Open the University of Arts and Trades at Once—Gratifying Progress—Intention to Open the School of Design This Winter—What will be Taught in it.

We are happy to notice that Col. D. F. DE WOLF, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of this truly Toledo enterprise, is employing a portion of his holiday in a project to begin work in the "Raymond Building," which is now ready for use. The intention is to commence work in January with such practical instruction as most vitally concerns the interests of the industrial classes of the city, and not less the general prosperity of Toledo and its vicinity. In addition to the original donation by the late JESSUP W. SCOTT, a number of lots in the heart of the city, valued now at $60,000, have since been donated to the Trustees from the same estate, with power to sell at once to raise money for present use. This, with Mr. WILLIAM RAYMOND'S donation of $15,000, invested in a centrally located lot on which stands the large new building referred to above, makes the fund of the institution about $150,000. Not content to await the sale of the above lots until spring shall enliven a little the real estate market, thus delaying the start a year, the Colonel has opened a subscription to which some of our leading citizens have been invited to attach their names. This is eminently proper in itself, since, as Toledo has long seen no enterprise is likely to produce better returns than the efforts to promote practical intelligence and skill among those classes which are always to constitute the bulk of our city population, and to whose labors, skilled or otherwise, we shall owe our permanent prosperity. The acts of the gentlemen above referred to, constitute a capital beginning, and are a most worthy example to all whose family fortunes and happiness depend on what Toledo is to be.

The success of the subscription, we are informed, is fully up to expectations. The cordiality with which the appeal is met is not only gratifying, as it will result in the immediate establishment of a School of Design for the benefit of mechanics, teachers, &c., but as an evidence of the sympathy and confidence of our shrewd, enterprising and thrifty citizens in the enterprise. A school of this sort is greatly needed in the West. Until quite recently nothing has been done in this country to instruct the mass of constructive mechanics in this, the very alphabet of success in their calling. The result is that all our designs for nice work have come from abroad. The silverware and jewelry exposed for sale along our streets, the carpets, tapestry, furniture, &c., if manufactured in America, were designed by men who cannot speak our tongue, at salaries ranging from $1,000 to $8,000 a year, while our mechanics are left to work up these patterns at one-fifth of this compensation. The waste of material and time, by mistakes and the production of unsatisfactory results, in consequence of the ignorance on the part of our American mechanics of the elements of the sciences underlying their trades, is reckoned by intelligent manufacturers of the Eastern States at 33⅓ per cent. of the outlay of capital in their business, and a consequent loss in this proportion to the laborer.

We are glad to see the effort making to meet this great want of the country. Embedded as this want is, in the very heart of our industries, it cannot help being seen by those whose attention is directed to it, and we have every confidence that the means will be forthcoming to meet it. Bequests have been liberal in the country to institutions of learning designed for general culture, and we are glad of this. We hope we shall never lose sight of the essential importance of this culture to our national existence.

But, in addition to this, the practical instruction and training of our industrious, active, energetic people is what we now need to make our American system of education by all comparison the best in the world. This, being seen, is likely to be accomplished by the bequests and donations of practical thinking men, and great good will come of it, as well to the cause of morality as to the increase of our national prosperity.

The names of the trustees of this institution are a sufficient guaranty that the money will be well expended. Hon. RICHARD MOTT, President; General C. W. HILL, W. H. SCOTT, MAURICE SCOTT, FRANK J. SCOTT, A. E. MACOMBER, the GOVERNOR of the State, ex-officio, as also the MAYOR of Toledo, and the Superintendent of Schools, ex-officio.

The design is to move slowly, as we understand, making sure of every step before another is taken. We consider it rather fortunate than otherwise, that the progress toward the final development of the institution should be slow. But we expect to see it made by the constant interest in our enterprise, and by occasional donations and bequests, that may as well remain in Toledo as go to institutions of learning abroad, one of the most useful and creditable of our Toledo enterprises.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Second Session.

In the Senate on the 14th, Senator MORTON presented a petition from the colored men of Indiana, protesting against the recent decision of the Supreme Court of that State, claiming that by force of that decision they are deprived of the rights of citizenship, and their children of the benefits of education, and asking that the proper law officer of the Government be directed to appeal the case to the Supreme Court of the United States: referred. Senator HARVEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of certain settlers on public lands. It provides that settlers who left their lands on account of the ravages of grasshoppers shall not be deprived of their right to such lands, and authorizes the Commissioner of the General Land Office to modify the homestead laws in their favor. The provisions of the bill are also made applicable to settlers who may be compelled to leave their land for the same cause next year. After some discussion, the bill was passed. Senator CONKLING introduced a bill to amend the act for the creation of a Court for the adjudication and disposition of certain monies received into the Treasury under the Geneva award. Referred. It proposes to repeal that part of the 12th section which bars claims of insurance companies, except for excess of losses over premiums or other gains of war risks, and provides that any insurance claimants affected by this prohibition shall take a like period in which to present and prove their claim. Senator HITCHCOCK introduced a bill for an appropriation of $50,000 to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to give a free distribution of seeds to portions of the country which have suffered from grasshopper ravages. Referred.

In the House, on the 14th inst., Mr MERRIAM introduced a bill in relation to indictments for libel in the District of Columbia. It provides that when a libel appears in any newspaper published elsewhere, but circulated in Washington, no indictment shall be found in the District unless the party libelled shall reside therein, and in that case it may be removed to the United States Circuit or District Court. Also, among other bills, the following: by Mr ALBRIGHT—for free banking and to retire legal tender notes; by Mr SPEER—reducing letter postage to one cent; by Mr STORM—to amend the constitution concerning the official term of the President; by Mr NEGLEY—for the improvement of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio Rivers; by Mr SMITH—for the relief of the Southern States by the commutation and settlement of their debts; by Mr WHITLEY—for a Commission to investigate the political and legal condition of the Southern States; by Mr TAYLOR—to preserve the free navigation of the Ohio River; by Mr FINCH—to repeal the law requiring prepayment of newspaper postage; by Mr MAYNARD—to amend the National Banking act; by Mr FARWELL—for free banking and resumption of specie payments. Mr MCKEE offered a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee of five to proceed to Vicksburg and investigate and report the facts relative to the recent troubles in that State, especially in Warren county. Mr LAMAR hoped the House would adopt the resolution. The citizens of Vicksburg did not shrink from an investigation, but courted it, and were only anxious to have all the facts connected with that transaction exposed to the country. Mr NIBLACK remarked that the troubles at Vicksburg were local matters. Mr BUTLER, of Massachusetts, hoped the matter would be investigated. After some further debate, the resolution was adopted. Mr HOLMAN offered a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, in the present condition of the finance of the Government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, or pledges of public credit should be granted by Congress to associations or corporations engaged in public or private enterprises; and all appropriations ought to be limited to such amounts as shall be imperatively required for public service. Adjourned without action.

In the Senate on the 15th, Senator CONKLING introduced a bill to consolidate the debt of the District of Columbia and to issue bonds of the United States in exchange for the bonds of the District. Senator WRIGHT submitted a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution. It provides that the President and Vice President shall be elected by the direct vote of the people, and each hold office for six years; that the President shall be ineligible to re-election; that every male citizen over 21 years, not convicted of infamous crimes, shall have the right to vote; that the election for President and Vice President shall be held at the same time, and the majority of all the votes cast shall elect, but if no one receives a majority another election shall be ordered, at which only the two receiving the largest number of votes at the previous voting shall be voted for; and that the election returns shall be canvassed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and a certificate issued by that tribunal. Referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform. After some business relating to the District of Columbia and not of general interest, the Senate went into Executive Session, and when the doors re-opened Senator SPENCER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the Senate bill to provide for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers. Placed on the Calendar. The bill authorizes the President of the United States to issue temporarily supplies of food and disused army clothing to destitute persons living on the Western frontier, who had been rendered so by the ravages of grasshoppers during the past Summer, and an appropriation of $100,000 to carry out the provisions of the Act. Adjourned.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a concurrent resolution for a Christmas recess from the 23d of December to the 5th of January. Adopted—yeas 128; nays 121. A motion to reconsider was then made, and the vote on it postponed till Dec. 21st. Bills were introduced: By Mr CRARY—for a narrow gauge road from Lake Erie to the Missouri river; by Mr POLAND—regulating the prosecution of libels in the District of Columbia. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative appropriation bill, E. H. ROBERTS in the Chair. After disposing of 16 pages of the bill which contain 78 pages the Committee arose. The Speaker then announced the appointment of the following select committee to visit Vicksburg: Conger, Hurlburt, Speer, Williams and Randall. Select Committee on Louisiana and the Southern States: Messrs G. F. HOAR, Wheeler, of New York, Foster, of Ohio, Peeples, Robinson and Potter. Mr PHILLIPS introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to settle and pay certain accounts between the United States and certain States, arising from the appropriation of certain lands in such states for permanent Indian reservations, and for the sale of a certain portion of the public lands in the South for the use of individual tribes. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 16th, after the transaction of considerable routine business, the Chair laid before the Senate a memorial from the citizens of Arkansas for the revision of the act of April 15, 1869, extending certain privileges to settlers on public lands. Referred. Also, a memorial from citizens of that state for extension of time for filing claims for payment for stores furnished the army by loyal citizens. Referred. The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from W. L. MCMILLAN, claiming to be Senator from Louisiana and asking speedy action in his case. Senator CHANDLER moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to revise, amend and consolidate the laws relative to security of life on board of vessels propelled wholly or in part by steam. Agreed to, and the bill was finally read and laid over. The Chair announced as member of the Committee on Claims, Senator PEASE to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator BOREMAN. Adjourned.

In the House on the 16th, after the introduction of several bills, that body went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The amendments indicated by Mr WHOLE; last Friday on the subject of an appropriation for disabled volunteer soldiers were offered, explained and adopted. They reduce the clerical force in the Second Auditor's Bureau from 40 to 37 clerks of class three, from 79 to 78 of class two, and from 63 to 45 of class one. They repeal so much of the act of the 3d of March, '65, incorporating as appropriated to its support all stoppages, fines, &c., imposed on soldiers or officers by court martial, all forfeitures on account of desertion and all unclaimed moneys due to deceased soldiers and officers, and they provide for the support of the asylum by direct appropriation, that for the next fiscal year being $500,000. A paragraph for the purchase of postage stamps for the Treasury gave rise to a discussion in which the question of the restoration of the franking privilege came up. Mr GARFIELD did not believe that that the repeal of the franking privilege had proved as great a blessing as was expected, but felt that one year was not long enough to give the matter a fair trial. Mr KELLEY hoped that the franking privilege would be restored. Mr MAYNARD condemned the repeal of the privilege as tending to remove the government further from the people. The Committee rose, and Mr BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. The only alterations made are the omission of cemeteries, and the insertion of a provision for separate schools for white and blacks, with equipments and provisions for instruction in all respects equal, and the appropriation of school funds to be pro rata between races. Alteration is also made in the matter of punishment for violation of the law, instead of the penalties being cumulative, the House Committee make them either civil or criminal. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 17th inst., Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the bill to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to make special distribution of seed, with an amendment that $30,000 instead of $50,000 be appropriated for that purpose. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the better government of the District of Columbia. Senator MORTON spoke in opposition to the bill, since it would disfranchise from 150,000 to 170,000 persons in the District. He intended introducing a bill giving the people the power of electing the Commissioners instead of giving the appointing power to the President. Senator MORRILL, (Me.) urged that the bill violated no principle of local government. He moved to strike out that portion of the bill which required bonds and a license from liquor sellers. Rejected. Senator MORTON moved an amendment making the Commissioner's elective. The amendment was opposed by Senators BAYARD and SHERMAN, and pending the debate the Senate adjourned.

In the House on the same day, Mr DAWES introduced a bill to establish the Judicial District of Oxalama in the Indian Territory. Referred. Mr ORTH, from the Joint Committee on the reception of King Kalakau, reported a recommendation for his presentation to the House on Friday. Agreed to. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr E. H. ROBERTS in the Chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill. Nothing of public interest occurred in the consideration of the bill until the paragraph was reached which makes provision for the Bureau of Education; a proposition to increase the clerical force of the Bureau, made by Monroe was advocated by him and Messrs HOAR and TOWNSEND, and opposed by Messrs FRYE and COX. The latter avowed his hostility to the whole system of bureaucracy, and declared that all these bureaus which had no warrant in the Constitution would be abolished by the next Congress, because if the Democratic party had no power in the Senate it had power in the House to prevent the passage of laws. Mr GARFIELD spoke in favor of the increase, as a necessary instrument for obtaining and publishing statistics. Mr WILLARD (Vt) argued against the continuance of the Bureau, declaring that it was no more a necessity than a Bureau of Boots and Shoes. The amendment was rejected. Mr HEREFORD moved to strike out the whole of the appropriation for the Bureau of Education. Mr DAWES introduced a bill making provision for the payment of the Sinking Fund. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 18th, the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and Senator CAMERON stated that King Kalakaua was in the President's room in the rear of the Senate Chamber, and suggested that the Senators call upon him there. He moved that a recess be taken until 1 o'clock, and that the Senate proceed in a body to the House of Representatives at 12:15 and take part in the ceremony attending the reception of the King. Agreed to. The Senators then proceeded to the President's room, where they were presented to the King, and at 12:15 went to the House of Representatives, headed by the Vice President and the Sergeant-at-Arms. At 12:35 the Senators returned and a short session was held, after which the Senate adjourned till Monday.

The routine of business in the House was varied on the 18th inst. by a reception given by the two bodies of Congress to King Kalakaua. The addresses of this occasion we give elsewhere. After the king had retired, regular business was resumed, and on motion of Mr. PHILLIPS, the Senate bill for the relief of certain settlers on public lands who suffered from grasshoppers, was taken up, briefly discussed, and passed. A summary of this bill has already been given under the head of Senate proceedings. Mr HURLBUT, from the Railroad Committee, reported a bill chartering a double track freight Railway Company from tide water on the Atlantic to the Missouri River, and to limit rates of freight thereon. Ordered printed and recommitted. The House then went into the Committee of the Whole, E. H. ROBERTS in the Chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill. A paragraph in relation to mileage of United States Marshals and Deputy Marshals gave rise to a long discussion, in which Messrs BECK and SPEER made some severe strictures on the department of Justice and the Attorney General. Mr GARFIELD replied to them, and a spicy personal debate ensued between the latter and SPEER. Finally a vote was reached on the pending motion which was an amendment made by Mr BECK striking out appropriations for the Department of Justice. The motion was rejected and the House adjourned.

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COUNTY SEAT REMOVALS.

The law in this State for the regulation of county seat removals is a relic of the olden time which needs changing. It is based on the assumption that the people do not know enough to attend to their own business, and that the average member of the Legislature from the southeastern corner of the State knows better what is wanted in the northwestern corner than the man who lives in said last named corner. As the law now stands, before the people of a county can obtain the privilege of voting on the question of removing their county seat, they must advertise, prior to the meeting of the Legislature, their purpose to present a petition asking for an enabling act. The next step is to circulate petitions through the county and obtain signatures. After obtaining the names of one-half or more of the voters of the county, the petitions are forwarded to the Legislature, attorneys are employed, lobbyists engaged, and then the besieging of the Legislature begins, the people at the point where the county seat is wanted footing the bills. The opponents of removal have their forces in the field, and a small army is stationed at the Capital in the interest of either party to the contest. It is probable that no enabling act can be secured at an expense to the people of the county of a less amount than $30,000 to $50,000, to say nothing about the demoralization attending work of that character.

This is all wrong. When a respectable per cent. of the voters of any county ask the Legislature for an act to enable them to vote on the question of locating their county seat, the request should be granted without delay and consequent expense. There is no reason why the people should not be permitted to vote on such a question, and the Representative living in an other part of the State, has no right to refuse them this privilege. It is purely a county regulation and the Legislature should have nothing to do with it. But, since the authority to vote must be granted by the Legislature, its members should not assume to exercise arbitrary control over county affairs and thus subject the people to unnecessary annoyance and expense. If a respectable portion of the voters of a county desire a vote, legislators have no right, although they may have the power, to refuse to grant the application. Such exercise of power over local county affairs is too arbitrary in its character to be consistent with the interests or liberties of the people.

OHIO NEWS.

The Niles Spike works will be removed to Warren next month.

Kelley & Brown, hardware merchants of Massillon, have made an assignment.

Five prisoners tunneled their way out of the Gallipolis jail last Wednesday night.

William Mill gan, living near Lancaster, lost eight or ten horses, from some unknown disease, on Thursday.

A man by the name of Newby, at Hillsboro', eloped with his mother-in-law a few days since. He left a wife of 18 with two children.

Wm. Hall, at Chillicothe, is living with his second wife while his first wife lives in Baltimore. Wife No. 1 is willing to give William up, but she wants a divorce.

The rolling mill at Niles, operated by Mrs. Lizzie B. Ward, started up again on Wednesday last, with orders sufficient to warrant its continuance in running a month or two.

INDIANA NEWS.

The value of the pork crop of Wayne county is placed at $700 000.

A. Zeigler & Co.'s store at Attica was robbed of $460 worth of goods on Tuesday night.

Miss Carrie Sharp is mentioned as the successor of Mr. Smart as superintendent of the Fort Wayne schools. We see no objection to following smartness with sharpness.

At Hobart, Lake county, Moses Frank, aged about 23, was accidentally shot by his brother on Wednesday, causing his death within an hour. The two young men were going out the door, when, by some means, the gun was discharged with the above result.

The Newport *Hoosier State* tells how it was that a Vigo county widower with three children and a Vermillion county widow with the same number found themselves in such a situation that a marriage was the only legitimate solution of the difficulty, and married they were.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

In the Ohio Legislature on Monday, the following business was transacted:

SENATE.

The Senate was not not in session in the morning.

Mr. Potter presented the memorial of the Toledo Medical Association in favor of the passage of a law to create a State Board of Medical and Surgical Jurisprudence,

HOUSE.

Mr. Weible, introduced a bill to shorten the time in which labor on the highways is to be performed under direction of road supervisors, and fix the limit from April 1st, to August 1st, and require the supervisor to report delinquents to township trustees who shall bring suit for such delinquency.

Mr. Lewis introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in any county of the State without previous inspection of such liquors to be performed by an inspector and deputies, who shall be appointed by the Probate Judge, and who shall be men of integrity and temperate habits, shall give bond in from one to two thousand dollars and shall receive a compensation of two dollars a day and five cents mileage. Of course, with such liberal compensation, the bill requires that inspectors shall be accomplished chemists and shall provide themselves at their own expense with inspection apparatus. The bill prescribes penalties for using any actual poison or other injurious substance in the manufacture, preparation or rectification of intoxicating or malt liquors, and prohibits all sales of non-inspected liquors. It allows druggists, physicians and persons engaged in mechanical operations to adulterate liquors for medicinal or mechanical purposes.

The greater part of the afternoon session was occupied in committee of the whole on Mr. McCoy's bill to provide for the publication of school books under authority of the State, the books so published to be used in all of the schools of the State for ten years.

Mr. Blake said the bill was full of humbugs, but the chief humbug was in requiring such a change of books as is proposed by the bill, and which will cost the people of the State $2 000,0000 the first quarter.

Mr McCoy replied with much spirit that the school book publishers had a monopoly and were able to control the school system of the State. The reform proposed by the bill would save the people more than all the bills proposed this session, and would extend to other States.

Mr. Blake reiterated the charge of "humbug," and said there was plenty of third rate manuscript of school books waiting in the hands of speculators to gobble up the people's money.

Pending a motion by Mr. Haag to indefinitely postpone the bill, the Committee rose and the Committee on Fees and Salaries reported back the House bill by Mr. Van Meter to reduce the compensation of county officers, with amendments bringing Cuyahoga county within the provisions of the bill and to make it take effect in October, 1875, and applicable to all officers heretofore or hereafter elected. The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Weible moved to so amend the bill as to reduce the fees of officers 10 per cent. in counties under eighteen thousand inhabitants, pending which the House adjourned.

OUR EDUCATORS.

Meeting of the Lucas County Teachers' Association—Large Attendance—Sketch of the Essays Read—The Spelling Lesson—The Next Meeting to be Held at Whitehouse.

The Lucas County Teachers' Association held its regular meeting at Sylvania on last Saturday. The day was one of the most beautiful for the season, that we have ever seen, and as a consequence the village of Sylvania was early in the day full of all kinds of conveyances, bringing the country pedagogues to the meeting.

Toledo sent a goodly delegation of about fifteen. In all, more than one hundred and twenty-five teachers were present, showing that a fresh interest has been awakened in the profession, arising principally from the efforts of the Association and the County Examiners, who, from the beginning, have encouraged the teachers in every way possible, and have given their time and attention to informing them upon the various subjects of school experience.

Besides the teachers, many citizens from the village and neighborhood looked in, and encouraged the Association by their presence.

Among those we noticed with pleasure was our Representative in the State Legislature, Hon. R. C. Thompson, who entered into the proceedings with his accustomed enthusiasm, and in several short and pithy speeches added interest and vim to the exercises.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Association met at 9½ o'clock, and in the absence of the President was called to order by the Secretary, who read the proceedings of the former meeting, which were approved.

The opening address was a carefully written and well read essay from Mr. A. B. West, of Sylvania, on the subject of "The duty of teachers toward each other, and the profession." The address was replete with excellent thoughts, and teemed with useful hints and suggestions to the teachers.

This was followed by a

LESSON ON THE "PARTICIPLE,"

from Mr. S. C. Crumbaugh, of Toledo, in which the following points were brought out:

1st. That the *participle* does not denote time.

2d. That on this account it would be better to name them imperfect, perfect and pluperfect, according to the incompleteness or completeness of the action.

3d. That it differs from the *adjective* in three essential respects.

4. That all present participles end in "ing," but that not all words ending in "ing" are present participles—this termination being first used in the 13th Century by Chaucer and the Southern Scotch writers, but not becoming firmly established until the 16th Century.

5th. That the perfect, active, and present passive, although having the same form, are entirely different in use. That the perfect passive is used only for marking the passive form of a transitive verb.

The lecturer, by means of carefully selected sentences, illustrated the syntatical use of the different participles.

Mr. M. Loenshal, of the Lagrange street school, of this city, read a very entertaining essay on

THE PERVERSIONS OF LANGUAGE,

dwelling principally upon the slang phrases of the present day, and the loose manner in which children are permitted to use language in and about the school-room. The essay was most favorably received by the large number of teachers present.

A spelling lesson was arranged for the afternoon session, and the Association, after appointing the next meeting at Whitehouse, and having a practical lesson on reading from A. B. West, adjourned for dinner. All were sumptuously entertained by the citizens, and made to feel at home at their residences. We enjoyed a "splendid" (no other word will do), ride, out to the residence of Squire Thompson and feasted with his excellent bounty. (By the way, the Squire is compelled to come home very couple of weeks to get something that he can eat, Columbus fare being too much for his peculiar organization.)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first exercises of the afternoon session was a lesson on Penmanship, from Mr. A. A. McDonald, of Toledo. Mr. McD. is a live, rapid and accurate speaker, and throws so much force and vitality into his remarks that he cannot fail to keep the attention of his class. His lesson was confined principally to the elements and principles of the subject, which he elucidated in a clear and concise manner. He also gave his method of teaching the subject, making appropriate reference to the importance of this branch of education.

The next exercise was the spelling lesson, which was engaged in by nearly all present, except the examiners, who selected the words and examined the papers.

Mr. West, of Bloomfield, Mich., spelled all the words; Mrs Belle Lacy missed two, and Messrs Loenshal and Jackson, three, while one spelled only six.

A great deal of interest was taken in this test exercise, and much anxiety was manifested by all present to learn the result. The following is a

LIST OF THE WORDS GIVEN.

Analysis,	Inflammable,	Exonerate,
Adamant,	Conscientious,	Exhilarate,
Sediment,	Laudable,	Prairie,
Abolish,	Acquitted,	Vacillate,
Balance,	Nuisance,	Recommend,
Illegible,	Mischievous,	Anonymous,
Parable,	Outrageous,	Salary,
Maritime,	Judgment,	Celery,
Evaporate,	Attorney,	Emulate,
Valleys,	Villain,	Dissipate,
Extravagant,	Resuscitate,	Squad,
Accelerate,	Prejudice,	Caterpillar,
Bouquet,	Colonel,	Prevalent,
Embarrass,	Coercion,	Bestege,
Acceptable,	Grandeur,	Innuendo.
Accurate,	Ascertain,	
Pinnacle,	Parallel,	

The next test-exercise will be on the Geography of the United States.

The last lesson was on Cube Root, by Mr. G. F. Mead, of Maumee. The subject was treated in a manner which showed that the lecturer thoroughly understood his subject. Considerable discussion was elicited on the points brought forward, and for a few minutes there was some lively sparring.

After the announcement of the result of the spelling lesson, the Association adjourned until the first Saturday in February, 1875.

COLONEL MASON.

Death of this Eminent Engineer.

The death of Colonel E. D. Mason, which occurred in this city, on Saturday night, will cause a wide-spread regret over the entire extent of our country, since there is hardly a community in which he did not have an acquaintance, and a man who knew him way sure to be his friend. He came to this city in 1856, and has since considered it his home, though absent from here for considerable periods at a time.

He was employed on the Wabash Railroad for five years as topographical engineer, a position which he left to accept that of engineer to the city, which he held for two years, and until the beginning of the war, when he entered the army as a Captain in the 67th Ohio. He was shortly afterward attached to General Shields' staff. He participated in all the movements of the army which General Shields commanded until that General was retired from service, when he was given a position on General Rosecrans' staff, and was that officer took part in several severe battles in the army of the Potomac, and then being transferred to the Western Army, took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. He followed the fortunes of Sherman's army until the capture of Atlanta, distinguishing himself repeatedly by courage and coolness in front of the enemy. He was afterwards attached to General Wright's staff, and did duty in the Department of Texas, until some time after the close of the war.

After his discharge from the army, he returned to his profession as Civil Engineer, and has bequeathed his name to posterity by the construction of several bridges across the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, at Quincy, Hannibal and St. Joseph, which are considered among the most remarkable engineering achievements in this country.

He has left a well-earned reputation as an engineer of remarkable skill, and as a gentleman of finished attainments, and rare personal magnetism. His funeral occurred this afternoon, and was very largely attended.

THE COURTS.

Assignment For the First Week in January.

Monday A. M. was occupied with assignments and motions at the Courts. The following assignment was made for the first week in January:

MONDAY, JAN. 4TH.

12,045—Mary J. Wilson vs. John Wilson.
12,048—Campbell vs. Brand et al.
12,059—Baumess vs. Baumess.
12,061—Starr et al. vs. Whitney.
12,063—Beloit vs. Segur et al.

TUESDAY, JAN. 5TH.

12,055—Meiluk et al. vs. Smith.
State of Ohio vs. C. Clum.
12,068—Swain et al. vs. Machen et al.
12,074—Merchants' & Clerks' Saving Institution vs. Miles et al.
12,082—Swain et al. vs. Thorner et al.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6TH.

12,084—Bidwell vs. McGlenn et al.
12,084—Birkhead vs. Williams et al.
12,087—Miller vs. Tappan.

THURSDAY, JAN. 7TH.

12,088—City of Toledo vs. Langworthy et al.
12,089—Toledo vs. Platt et al.
12,015—Milburn Wagon Company vs. H. M. Bell.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8TH.

12,098—Myers et al. vs. McGreevy.
12,099—Fredericks vs. Sturgruble et al.
12,103—Leonard vs. Leonard.

SATURDAY, JAN. 9TH.

12,058—Ryan et al vs. McKinney et al.
12,106—Eddy vs. Poe et al.
12,122—Felt vs. Hull et al

Y. M. C. A.

Dedication of the Rooms Last Night.

The Young Men's Christian Association held very interesting services Sunday night the occasion being the dedication of their new rooms over Walbridge's Bank. The rooms were crowded long before the services began, and remained so until the end of the exercises. The meeting was opened by singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." Prayer was offered by General Slevin, and then the Rev. Russell B. Pope preached an eloquent sermon. He was followed by General Slevin, who gave a history of the Association in the past, and mentioned in detail many of the numerous good works which it had accomplished. He concluded his remarks with the statement that the Association was in great need of $1,800, and he appealed to Christians generally, to contribute to help raise that amount. A collection was then taken up, which realized $182.81. Rev. Mr. Pope offered a dedicatory prayer, and the meeting closed.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

SACRED MUSIC — OTHER MUSIC — SUNDAY — BUILDING IN NEW YORK AND REAL ESTATE — AMUSEMENTS AND LUXURIES — TILTON-BEECHER — BUSINESS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1874.

SINGING IN THE CHURCHES.

In our boyhood days when we went to singing school, partly to learn psalmody, but principally to gaze on the pretty face of Mary Jane and go home with her after the exercises were over, we were content to furnish vocalism to the churches for nothing, and even esteem it an honor and privilege to be invited to make one of the choir.

In New York sacred music is quite another thing. Singing in choirs is as much of a profession as singing in operas—in fact, the singers who delight the public in opera, week-day nights, furnish the sacred music for the Churches Sundays, and a very pretty sum it costs a church to get such music as it wants. The organist, for instance, in a reasonably plain church gets $1,000 per annum, the leader or manager gets as much more, the soprano gets from $500 $700, the alto as much, and the tenor and basso about the same, or generally a little less. This makes the quartette. Then comes a chorus of perhaps twenty voices who are paid from $100 to $500 each, according to position, quality and capacity.

These singers are almost without exception professionals, who sing praises to the Almighty without feeling, caring or knowing what they sing—their business being purely mercenary. This scale of prices applies only to the moderately opulent churches—the great ones double or treble these figures. In Trinity for instance the music is quite as excellent in character as that of the operatic stage, and it attracts thousands of people who go for that alone.

In many of the churches choirs of boys are employed. It is all well. I see no reason why the Evil One should monopolize all the good things of life. Why should not sacred music be rendered artistically, and why should not the best musical talent be employed to the service of the temple? It attracts people to places of worship, and impresses them when they get there. At least so say the clergymen, and who should know if they don't? Beecher's church has a superb organist, Zundel, and a choir who simply lead the multitude, and Talmadge does without a choir. The organ and a correct player lead the people. When 5,000 people in that immense audience-room raise their voices together, the effect is indescribably grand. And speaking of

MUSIC,

the theatres of the city have for some months been giving what in the bills are called "Sacred Concerts," Sunday nights. The value of the "Sacred Concerts" may be inferred from the following programme:

20TH SACRED CONCERT—BOWERY THEATRE.

The concert this evening will commence with the romantic drama entitled

The French Spy,

with Miss Louise Sylvester as the Arab boy. To be followed by the drama, in three acts, entitled

Jonathan Bradford,
or the
Murder in the Roadside Inn.
To conclude with
Jack Sheppard.

In all the minor theatres dramatic performances, the same as on week-day nights, have been given Sunday nights, under the name of sacred concerts, and the opera troupes have been quite as outlanding in the evasion of the law.

Finally the managers of the better class of theatres entered their protest against it in conjunction with the leading citizens, and a raid on the places was inaugurated. Last Sunday night a number of them were closed, but the majority of them went through with their performances.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION

is a very difficult one to manage here. There is an enormous German and French population, who will not yield one iota of their notions on this subject. They regard Sunday as a day not only of rest, but recreation, and crowd into it all the amusement of the week. They want their gardens in the summer, and halls in the winter, and in the evening their theatres and concerts. They cannot understand why in a "free" country they should be debarred from doing as they please on any day in the week, so that they do not interfere with others. They want to observe the day in this country as they observed it in the land they came from, and they make a vigorous fight for it. I guess that politics and not its effect upon all the citizens the German of New York knows of no question of public policy that is so important to him, and his vote is influenced more by this question than by any other. He does not believe in religious observances on Sunday, he has no sympathy with the Puritan idea—in short, he is in antagonism with it all. And to him it is a vital matter, and he fights it in every possible way. It comes on election days, and from this time on it will count more.

BUILDING AND REAL ESTATE.

The reasons are people are deserted. Under the stimulus of the war and war-like times, real estate went up fearfully. Building lots in the vicinity of the Park were a few years ago counted fairly cheap at $20,000, and $25,000 was not an unusual price. They are not so high now, indeed they couldn't be sold to-day for the half what was paid for them. They lay dead property. There is no use in building on them, for there are a thousand or more empty houses above 42d street, and three times that number below, not going lower down than 14th. I mentioned last week the fact that there are thousands of empty stores and offices. This condition of things is easily accounted for. New York has built houses and stores without providing the business to fill them. She has permitted Baltimore to take one part of her trade, and Boston another part. She has allowed the dangerous classes to take possession of the government of the city, and has done everything possible to check her growth and limit her prosperity. The Legislature, instead of selling or filling up the lateral canals, which never did any business and makes heavy drafts on the Erie, foolishly keeps them up and drives away the trade which otherwise would find the city by that channel, and her merchants sit down on "natural advantages" and allow cartmen, middlemen and leeches generally, to suck the substance out of the grain trade.

In the meantime, Baltimore and Boston are building elevators and reaching their long railroad arms out over the country, and Canada is arranging to improve her river and canal system so as to get better connection with the great West and clip the metropolis still more.

New York is the great commercial center of the continent, and always ought to be; but there has got to be a change of tactics or she will lose her place, sure.

AMUSEMENTS AND LUXURIES.

As dull as are the times and as hard as money is to get, it is a singular thing that the places of amusement are better patronized than ever. The opera, with seats at $4, is crowded; the theatres are full nightly, and the drinking houses and the more fashionable restaurants, where a dinner costs $4 to $6, have lost none of their patronage. Are the retail stores are doing exceedingly well.

There has never been a time when the fashionable retailers sold more costly goods than they have this season. The jewelers are selling enormous quantities of expensive goods, and the importer of silks and laces and that class, never sold more. And the question is, who buys them? New Yorkers, as a rule, are economizing, but nevertheless the goods go. One standing an hour at the bars of any of the great hotels, and seeing the amount of brandy consumed at 40 cents a drink, wouldn't suppose the country was suffering from stagnation in business, and that there was universal distress in the city. Nor would they suppose that 50,000 men were out of work on the island, and that their wives and children were actually suffering for bread. The two extremes come very close to each other.

LABOR

continues unsettled and unsatisfactory. The employers are discharging vast numbers of men and reducing not only the time but the wages of those they retain. The poor fellows, driven to madness, strike—the factories close, and then comes hunger, cold and desperation. This will be the worst winter New York has ever seen. Laboring men who have something to do out of New York are very lucky.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Public interest in the great scandal is being revived, the matter having come up in the courts. Moulton has settled the libel suit of Edualbean Proctor by paying the costs already incurred and counsel fees, amounting in all to about $5,000. The public take this action of his as a confession that her case was good, but it will be remembered that he never asserted that Beecher had had criminal intercourse with her—only that Beecher told him so. This he still asserts. He settles because by giving this publicity his counsel advise him that he has laid himself liable to Miss Proctor.

There will be a happy time getting a jury in the main case. Where can twelve men be found in Brooklyn who have not formed an opinion in this case? It will take months to empannel a jury, if one can be empannelled at all. I presume that the trial will be a farce, and that the public will be left at its conclusion no nearer the truth than it is now.

BUSINESS

Is still abominably dull, though there is something doing all the time. The wholesale people are laying back quietly and waiting, and the manufacturers float along by discharging half the workmen and reducing the time of those they keep. Oh for the good old times when things went with a jump.

PIETRO.

—PRESENTS.—In making your Christmas presents, why not bestow something that will be useful. What's the use of giving some trifling thing that is easily broken or lost. Why not go to L. Young's mammoth boot and shoe store, No. 97 Summit street, and get a pair of those beautiful slippers, or a pair of fine boots or shoes. He has a fine stock of these holiday goods, and will sell them very cheap. If you have no friends, step in and present yourself with a good pair. Mr. Y. is one of the most careful buyers in the city, and you can rely upon getting goods that are as represented when you buy at his store.

—Dooley's Yeast Powder does not lose its strength by being brought in contact with all sorts of atmospheres. Economical, easy to use, and makes light, sweet biscuit, rolls, waffles, cakes, etc., to perfection. For sale by grocers everywhere.

☞ Every Reader of the Weekly Blade will receive free a copy of the best Agricultural and Family Newspaper in this country, by addressing Moore's Rural New Yorker, 78 Duane street, New York.

☞ Economy, comfort, looks, all combine to make SILVER TIPPED Shoes indispensable for children. Try them. Never wear through at the toe.

For sale by all Dealers.

Armed to the Teeth.

is a very common expression, but we think armed to embellish and preserve them to a ripe old age is decidedly more beneficial and appropriate—this can only be done by the fragrant "Sozodont." For cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth, sweetening and purifying the breath, it has no equal.

Spalding's Glue is up to the sticking point.

A Paper for Young People. — The Youth's Companion, of Boston, is one of the most judicious and enterprising sheets in the country, and is bursting of miscellaneous reading, has no superior.

For the Interest of all Parties.

There can now be no doubt of the wisdom of the course pursued by Governor Bramlette, with reference to the last Grand Gift Concert of the Kentucky Library. The short postponement to February 27th will insure the sale of every ticket, which will be more satisfactory to every ticket holder, and more for the interest of the Library, and that there may be no doubt of its coming off this time, the Governor proposes to refund to the purchaser the price of tickets in case it should not.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Samuel S. Lungren, vs. Mary C. Lungren. } LUCAS COMMON PLEAS.

THIS defendant will take notice, that on the 19th day of December, 1874, the plaintiff filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Lucas and State of Ohio, against her, alleging that they were married June 1st, 1868, and since until about January 26th, 1873, lived together as man and wife. That plaintiff has been a resident of Ohio for fourteen years last past, and is now a resident of Lucas County, Ohio. That the defendant is now a resident of Hagerstown, Maryland. That plaintiff has at all times performed his marriage obligations. That the defendant has been guilty of gross neglect of duty, and has thus violated the marriage contract. And plaintiff prays that he may be divorced from the said defendant, and the marriage contract declared dissolved.

Said petition will be for hearing on the 1st day of February next, or as soon thereafter as the same can be heard.

BISSELL & GORRILL,
Att'ys for Plaintiff.

Toledo, December 19th, 1874.—1w6

LEGAL NOTICE.

ISRAEL S. SCOTT, who resides in the State of New York, will take notice that on the — day of December, 1874 John Miller, Anson R. Miller, and Mary N. Todd, filed their petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, against him, in which they claim to be owners of sixty feet front on Adams street by seventy feet deep on Superior street, of lot No. ten hundred and twenty-nine in Vistula Division of Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio, and that the defendant claims some interest therein; that the claim of defendant is based on a tax title received from the City of Toledo by Sam'l B. Scott; that the same was and is void and that the same was fully settled and released during the life time of said Sam'l B. Scott; and that the defendant has in fact no interest therein. The petition prays that plaintiff's title be quieted and the defendant debarred from any claim or interest in the property. The defendant is required to answer on or before the 30th day of February, 1875, in default the same will be taken as confessed.

BISSELL & GORRILL,
Att'ys for Plaintiffs.

Dec. 24, 1874.—1w6w

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY & COLOR.

Advancing years sickness care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.

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10 Cash Gifts,	$5,000 each	50,000
20 Cash Gifts,	$2,000 each	40,000
40 Cash Gifts,	$1,000 each	40,000
50 Cash Gifts,	$500 each	25,000
100 Cash Gifts,	$200 each	20,000
200 Cash Gifts,	$100 each	20,000
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YES YOU DO but don't pay double pr

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

The people of Ohio having voted down the constitution framed by the Convention chosen for that purpose, the State Legislature proposes to try its hand at constitution making. A special committee has been appointed, consisting of Senators and Representatives, to whom all propositions for amending the constitution must be referred. The committee will "lick them into shape" and report for the action of the Legislature. From the number of amendments already proposed, it is probable that the people of the State will be asked to vote upon almost as thorough a revision of the constitution next fall as was the instrument submitted by the Constitutional Convention. The Legislature may succeed in "putting in time" by the discussion of propositions of this description, but there is no probability that any amendments will be submitted to the people upon which a favorable vote can be secured. There is a demand for a change in our Judiciary system, but the change must be in the interest of the people, and not for the benefit of the legal profession, to insure its adoption. If loaded down with other amendments, of doubtful expediency, even a popular change in the Judiciary system of the State would be voted down. Constitutional amendments are handled with very great caution by the people, who prefer to bear the ills they have rather than fly for refuge to those of which they know little or nothing. It is, therefore, a waste of time and money for the Legislature to engage in Constitution tinkering.

BALDWIN UNIVERSITY.

A few days since, we published an account of troubles in connection with Baldwin University, at Berea, embracing serious charges against President Godman, growing out of an alleged attempt on his part to merge the Baldwin University into the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. It will be remembered that the people of Berea became so excited upon this subject that they burned the President in effigy, in front of his residence, and otherwise exhibited their indignation in a manner by no means creditable to them. On Wednesday, the Trustees of Baldwin University met at Berea, when Dr. Godman made a full statement of all his acts, the motives prompting them, and the results following. At the conclusion of this statement the Trustees appointed a Committee of three to prepare resolutions expressive of the views of the Board, who reported the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the Trustees of the Baldwin University, assembled in extra session to consider the present condition of the University, have heard and considered the full and frank statement of Rev. W. D. Godman, D. D., President, setting forth all he has done in relation to the interests of the University's present and retrospective financial embarrassments, which have been so serious as to impair its interests and to render it apparently impossible to much longer continue its operation as a university, without contracting an enormous debt; and

WHEREAS, The present income of the University, has been, until a very late date, in danger of being largely diminished by the expiration of one of the most productive lease of grind stone quarry, which danger if not averted, would render its continued existence, as a University, wholly impracticable; and

WHEREAS, It has seemed in the goodly judgment of the President, and some of the most devoted and learned friends, that the only way to avert the necessity of suspending its operations, at least for a time, was to effect its consolidation with the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, provided such an arrangement could be effected with the consent of all interested parties, which it is apparent cannot be obtained; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the judgment of this board of trustees, such consolidation is wholly impracticable and undesirable.

Resolved, That we recognize the value of the services rendered by Dr. Godman in the securing of a quit claim deed to the rock in the forty acres of quarry land, heretofore deeded to the University, but with restrictions which have operated to embarrass the finances of the University.

Resolved, That the income of the University must be increased, or the expenses of maintaining it as a University cannot much longer be met; that we will rely upon its friends, and hope to hear something to encourage this hope at the next annual meeting in June.

Resolved, That we are satisfied that President Godman,—in all that he has done touching the interests of Baldwin University,—has acted in good faith, and according to the dictates of his judgment, and also that others who have acted in opposition to what they understood to be his intention, have been actuated by a sincere motive.

So, it will be seen, the Bereans were somewhat hasty in their action. Another time, before they burn a man in effigy in front of his own door, they had better know what they are doing. Such mobocratic demonstrations are not evidence that a village is a suitable place in which to educate young persons.

RAILROAD ON SWAN CREEK.

A very important ordinance was introduced into the City Council on Monday evening, providing for the construction of a Railroad track along Swan Creek. As the facts relating to this project are not generally known, it may be proper to give some explanation of the objects of those who have brought it forward, and the advantages which would result from the proposed line of Railroad.

The proposition is to have the track commence at Hawley street, on the main track of the Lake Shore Road, at the Junction, and follow the Creek down to Short street, near Lafayette street. It is designed to locate it in such a manner as to accommodate the large number of manufacturing establishments and lumber yards along the line of Swan Creek, between the points named, without interfering in any manner with the traffic on the streets. The track will be located on the sidewalk adjacent to the factories and lumber yards, thus leaving the streets clear and a walk on the opposite side for the convenience of the public.

A contract has been made with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Company, by which said Company agrees to furnish cars to any point along the track at the rate of $2 per car from their own road, and $3 per car for those belonging to other roads.

Those familiar with the vast interests which would be accommodated by this road, and the effect which it would undoubtedly have in inducing further investments along the proposed line, will unite with us in the hope that this project may be speedily consummated.

It has been demonstrated by the location of the Milburn Wagon Works, and other similar establishments, that manufacturers of almost every description, desire convenient Railroad shipping facilities, and that they will leave the water and locate on the Railroad, where either must be abandoned. But, if convenient Railroad shipping facilities can be obtained in direct connection with those of Lake and Canal, of course any manufacturer or dealer in lumber would appreciate the double advantage thus afforded.

We sincerely congratulate the instigators of this important step, and do not hesitate to prophesy valuable results therefrom, not only to the interests centering upon and in the vicinity of Swan Creek, but to the entire city by the new impulse which such increased advantages must give to manufacturing enterprise.

TOLEDO'S PROSPERITY.

The growth of business and the rapid increase of population, constitute the elements of prosperity in any city. Sometimes the existence of these elements may be disputed, and then it is not always an easy matter to produce the facts to establish the claim of prosperity. Statistics may be pronounced unreliable, prepared for the occasion, &c., and those who are not disposed to be convinced can readily parry the force of such facts and figures as directories and trade reports present. While Toledo can, through these two chanels, present evidences of unprecedented prosperity, considering the general depression of business throughout the country, there is another fact which speaks volumes upon this subject. While other cities are so crowded with persons out of employment, and out of the means necessary to sustain life, that extraordinary measures are required to meet the demands of charity, Toledo experiences no unusual appeals of that character. The applications for lodging at the station house are no greater than in former winters, notwithstanding the increase of our population; neither is the Director of the Poor called upon to furnish supplies for more than the usual per cent. of destitute families. This fact admits of but one interpretation. It signifies general prosperity and business activity. We do not believe there is another city in the country, which can present such strong evidence of freedom from a surplus of laborers and demands upon charity from destitute families.

THE PROPOSED TAX LAW.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, gives the following features of the Municipal Tax bill pending in the Legislature:

In the first place, it cuts down the levy for the General Fund from four and a half mills to one and a half mills.

In the second place, it provides for special funds for street improvements, for repairs on streets, for cleaning streets, and for maintaining the hospital, making the different levies more specific, and, by this means, reducing their aggregate amount on the general levy.

In the third place, it takes from the city authorities the power to buy any more lands for parks, cemeteries, wharves, public landings, levees, or embankments.

In the fourth place, it requires that in the construction of trunk or main sewers the levy for their building shall be upon the districts drained by them and their branches.

It is said that "Johnny Appleseed," who was famous in the early history of Ohio, was a Knox county man named Jonathan Chapman. Judge Brinkerhoff informed the writer, some years ago, in Mansfield, that Johnny Appleseed was a resident of Richland county, near Mansfield.—*Columbus Journal.*

Is this not a mistake? Did not Judge Brinkerhoff, like A. Banning Norton, Esq., in his history of Knox county, convert "Johnny Spinner" into "Johnny Appleseed?" Were they not two distinct persons?

☞ Governor Allen, it is believed, is thoroughly committed to Thurman for the Presidency. He is pursuing a policy which, it is hoped, will enable him to control a large vote upon which Pendleton relies for carrying the State, and in this manner it is believed that Thurman can secure the entire Ohio delegation to the National Convention.

☞ In answer to a correspondent at Farmer's Center, Ohio, we wish to say that the Blade has never made a statement to the effect that the payment of all the taxes of the current year prior to December 1st, entitled the payer to a discount of five per cent. on the last installment. We do not understand that any such provision exists in the present tax laws of Ohio.

☞ The question of a free bridge between Perrysburg and Maumee City, is agitating the people at the foot of the rapids. Whether it is proposed to build a new bridge, or purchase the old one, we are unable to say.

☞ Water has been turned into the Perrysburg Hydraulic Canal, and every thing is found in proper condition. This Canal now affords an excellent and reliable water power for manufacturing purposes.

☞ The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of General Fuller as Collector of Customs for the District of Miami—which, being interpreted, means Toledo.

☞ The Legislature is evidently determined that the people of this State shall die under the most scientific treatment, and not linger out a miserable existence under the ministrations of quackery. 'Tis well.

☞ The Bowling Green Railroad will probably be completed in about two weeks. The citizens of that village turn out and work on it like beavers.

OHIO NEWS.

Lancaster has a $10 000 slander suit on the carpet. John Yeckes sues and E. Berry defends.

Fayette county has paid for over a million dollars' worth of free turnpikes, and has forty thousand dollars' worth under contract.

The miners in the Tuscarawas Valley are asked to reduce their wages to 20c per ton. They are willing to make a reduction of ten cents. Trouble is anticipated.

Lawrence Shultz, salesman for fifteen years past, in a prominent Pearl street house in Cincinnati, has been missing since Dec 21, and is supposed to have been foully dealt with.

The murder case under bonds at McConnelsville ordinance has been tried at Akron, and resulted, as all the others did, in a disagreement of the jury. The city has a large bill of costs to pay.

COLUMBUS LETTER.

Special Correspondence Toledo Blade.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 17, 1874.

When partisan strife reaches such a degree of smallness as developed by Senator Seitz, representing Seneca, Crawford and Wyandot, it might be well enough to stop and ponder over the beauties of free governments. Lieutenant-Governor Hart, presiding officer of the Senate, is a Republican, and by virtue of his office will have the appointment of three or four little boys to act as pages in the next session. This privilege struck the ponderous mind of Senator Seitz in a tender spot, and he at once conceived the idea that as the Democratic party was in the ascendency, this great power wielded by President Hart, must be choked off. To this end he has introduced a bill providing that the Senate pages be elected by the Senate, and the pages in the House be appointed by the Speaker, as heretofore. This is certainly the smallest of partisan legislation I have ever known, but, I am glad to say, it meets with general disapproval among fair-minded Democrats.

Senator Worthington's bill, limiting taxation in municipal corporations, which passed the Senate last session, came up in the House to-day, loaded with amendments relating to Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton and Toledo. In order that these amendments may be thoroughly discussed and understandingly appreciated, on motion of Mr. Marx, the bill was laid on the table, and the amendments ordered to be printed. It is impossible just now, to say what additional amendments will be added before definite action be taken or wherein members representing first and second-class cities will agree.

Mr. Pattison's Hamilton County bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police law, establishing a Board of Police Commissioners in Cincinnati, passed the Senate to-day, having previously gone through the House. The bill practically destroys the functions of the Police Commissioners and places the entire department under the direct control of the Mayor. Metropolitan Police laws and Boards of Commissioners established under them do not seem to meet with great favor where they have been tried. Cincinnati was the first to clamor for Police Commissioners, and in a brief period has tired of them. Columbus, also governed by a like Board, finds that in so far as checking crime, gambling and prostitution the police might as well be directed by the ghost of Jack Sheppard. The same feeling, I learn, also abounds in Dayton. A board of effective and right-minded Commissioners could doubtless accomplish a great deal of good in the welfare of a city; but it too often happens that the election of Commissioners is controlled by gamblers and such ilk, who make their power a matter of bargain, thus rendering inefficient the very men elected to suppress crime and vice. The one man power also has its drawbacks, but the majority of members seem to think it an easier matter to control the Mayor of Cincinnati than the Board of Commissioners.

Senator Wallace introduced a bill to-day which will doubtless be productive of considerable legislative gas, if nothing more. He wants gas companies about to erect works to give bonds in $100 000, that they will place the streets in their former condition, after being torn up to lay down pipes, and that gas company contracts shall be limited to one year. I doubt very much the success of the bill, as a one year contract to supply a city with gas is entirely too short, even in the matter of an experiment.

Both Houses have agreed upon an adjournment from the 23d to the 29th inst., but notwithstanding, the members will draw their per diem, with usual promptness.

It has long been a matter of mysterious speculation, among buyers at least, the number of pounds in a ton of "stone" coal. In these days of general complaint of hard times, when consumers want the worth of their money and sellers wish to realize to their largest capacity, the matter of the weight of coal is one of very great interest, especially when the rigor of winter are causing suffering and hardship among the poor classes. However, be that as it may, the House to-day passed Senator Burton's bill providing that a ton of "stone" coal shall weigh 2,000 pounds, just the same as a ton of anything else. It has long been a matter of doubt whether twenty hundred weight of coal was a ton, and the public will doubtless feel gratified to learn that there now exists a State law which says it is.

The Democratic majority have a weakness for economy in theory, if not to practice. They throw up their hands in holy horror at a small necessary expenditure, and in self justification at having defined their position, they immediately adjourn and take a ride to some one of the State Institutions at a cost to the State of at least two hundred dollars. This was done last week. Next week an adjournment will be taken which will practically lose two weeks of legislation at a cost to the State of between $8 000 and $10 000. And yet they say they are following Governor Allen's advice to economize.

JAY.

INDIANA NEWS.

Richard Adams, one of the first settlers of Wabash county, died last Monday.

G. W. Martin, the Cloverdale, Putnam Co., murderer, has pleaded guilty to the charge of murder.

The spoke factory of B. S. McClentic, at Peru, was damaged last Monday by fire to the extent of $3,000.

Dr. Bailey's estate, worth $10,000, and his library of 800 volumes, were bequeathed to the Baptist College at Franklin.

Miss Etta Abbott, of Fort Wayne, has brought suit for breach of promise against Samuel Cole, of Boscobil, Wis., claiming damages to the extent of $10,000.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

There is one hill in Houghton and the town sits solidly on that hill. In summer both quadrupeds and bipeds pick their way slowly down its steep sides, and with abbreviated speed toil back again. But when winter comes it is like fun to see how the people shoe down on their backs and crawl up on their hands and knees.

Michigan is sharing the fate of New England. Her rural population is decreasing, while the cities are growing in numbers. The population of the State is 1,336 883, with an increase since 1870 of 152,526. Ten of the agricultural counties show less population than they had four years ago.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Improvements by the B & O.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. are building a commodious depot and hotel at Chicago Junction, Huron county, the present terminus of the Chicago Division, and junction with the Lake Erie Division. They have built a new engine house, and are laying several side tracks, and contemplate still more extensive improvements at this point. Parties owning land are laying out lots, and no doubt a thriving town will soon grow up. This point is (via Sandusky) 99 miles from Toledo. It is hoped the B. & O. will ultimately build a direct line, or branch, from some convenient point on the road to Toledo.

TEN DOLLARS.

Our Police Commissioners as Policemen—One of them Arrests a "Shover of the Queer"—Look out for Bogus Ten Dollar Bills.

Within a day or two a gang of expert counterfeiters have made their appearance in the city, and have been busily engaged in passing off counterfeit ten dollar bills. They generally wait until after banking hours, and then enter a store and make some trifling purchase, tendering the bill for payment. Of course, when the bill is changed, they get so much genuine money for a worthless piece of paper.

Last evening Police Commissioner Hopkins went into the Headlight cigar store for a weed. While there a man came in, bought three cigars, and handed the clerk a ten dollar William. Mr. Kopkins noticed that the engraving on the bill was rather poorly executed, and asked to examine it, and after looking it over pronounced it to be a counterfeit. He then interrogated the man as to how he came in possession of it and where he had received it. The man told him an improbable story about his having been at work at a saloon on Summit street, and having been paid off with that bill.

Convinced that the man knew the bill was counterfeit, Mr. Hopkins marched him off to the Station House. When in the alley that leads to the station, the man broke away from his captor and made an attempt to gain freedom. But he did not succeed. A sharp chase and he was captured and lodged in a cell in the lockup. He will have an examination before U. S. Commissioner Osborn this afternoon.

Later in the evening a man attempted to pass a bill of the same denomination at the grocery store of Raitz & Koehrman, but the proprietors were too sharp for the man, and he was detained until an officer came and took charge of him. Officers Bodinus and Zeigan, two stalwart men, attempted to take him to the Central Station, but just as they were congratulating themselves on their success, the prisoner made a break, and ran as if for life. The officers pursued, but the counterfeiter was too fleet for them, and escaped. With very long faces the Patrolmen reported their loss to the authorities.

A woman is engaged in this business, and is probably a confederate of the man arrested and the one who escaped. She is very successful in her operations, and several instances have come to light where she has passed the money.

The bills they attempt to pass are very fair imitations of the genuine ones, except in the two engravings on the lower corners of the face, which are very poorly executed. They are ten dollar notes on the Richmond, National Bank of Illinois, of which C. T. Coffin is President, and C. H. Coffin, Cashier. Be on the lookout for these notes, for there are probably a great many of them floating about the city.

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

December Term, 1874.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874.

MONION DOCKET.

No. 397. Adolphus H. Smith et al. vs. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company et al.

REX, J.

The act of April 30, 1869, "authorizing the building and repairing of levees to protect lands from overflow," is in contravention of the nineteenth section of the bill of rights, inasmuch as under its provisions, private property may be appropriated without reference to the public welfare, and also, inasmuch as no provision is made therein for the assessment of compensation by a jury. The body of men provided for in sections six and seven of the act, is not a jury within the meaning of the Constitution, because they are not authorized to hear testimony, nor are they subject to judicial direction, in the hearing of the case, nor in the making up of their finding, or report.

Judgment affirmed.

The State ex rel., Frost et al. vs. James J. Farran et al. Mandamus.

WHITE, J. Held:

The commission constituted under the act of April 17, 1874, (71 O. L. 80,) to ascertain "the present floating debt" of the city for which it acts, and to negotiate bonds to raise a fund for its payment, cannot include as part of such debt sums which become due for work done or materials furnished after the date of the act, although the contract therefor existed prior to that date.

Peremptory writ refused.

No. —. Joseph E. Wilson vs. Samuel Stewart. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Hardin county. Reserved in the District Court.

MCILVAINE, J.

Plaintiff and defendant were co-sureties for M. on a note payable to K. Plaintiff and others were also co-sureties for M. on divers other notes. M. conveyed certain lands to plaintiff by deed of mortgage, the condition being that the deed should become void if the grantor should "pay or cause to be paid all said several notes according to the tenor and effect thereof," and should save the plaintiff from the payment of money on account of the same. M., being insolvent, failed to pay the notes or cause them to be paid according to the condition of the deed. The mortgaged property was insufficient to pay all the notes mentioned in the mortgage. For the purpose of paying the note of K., in full, the plaintiff, afterward, released the mortgage as to a part of the lands, and procured M. to convey the same in fee to K. The note of K. was thus fully satisfied, and the defendant discharged from liability thereon. The balance of the mortgaged property was subsequently subjected to the payment *pro rata*, of the other notes mentioned in the mortgage, leaving, however, a large deficiency, for which the plaintiff and his co-sureties therein remained liable. These co-sureties afterward compelled the plaintiff to account and pay to them the value of so much of the lands which had been conveyed to K. as was in excess of the proportion of the property properly applicable to the payment of K.'s note. Thereupon the plaintiff brought his original action in the court below, to compel the defendant to contribute a moiety of the amount which he had been thus compelled to pay to his other co-sureties. Held:

1. That upon the above state of facts, the plaintiff is entitled to an account and contribution from the defendant.

2. The amount of such contribution should be a moiety of the value of so much of the lands conveyed to K as was in excess of the amount which would have been applicable to the payment of K's note upon a *pro rata* distribution of the whole property among the several notes mentioned in the mortgage.

3. The plaintiff's right to contribution upon the above state of facts would not be defeated by the mere additional circumstance, that at the time K accepted the conveyance in payment of his claim, and as part of the same transaction, M procured from K a contract in relation to the lands conveyed, beneficial to himself alone.

4. If, however, the plaintiff released the mortgage for the sole benefit of the mortgagor, or for the purpose of obtaining his own discharge from liability on K's note, without exercising good faith toward his co-surety therein, he ought not to have contribution from him, though his conduct incidentally, but unintentionally, resulted also in discharging the co-surety from liability on the note.

Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

MOTION DOCKET.

No. 21. Alfon Pope et al. vs. The Hibernia Insurance Company. Motion for leave to file a petition in error to the District Court of Cuyahoga county.

DAY, C. J. Held:

1. Jurisdiction of a defendant cannot be acquired by proceedings in attachment, on the ground of his non-residence in the State, when the petition in the case, and the affidavit for attachment, fail to show that the cause of action has arisen upon contract, judgment or decree.

2. Jurisdiction cannot be acquired in such case, by amendment of the petition and affidavit, showing a cause of action arising upon contract, without the issuance of an attachment after the amendment.

3. Where no jurisdiction is acquired as against the defendant in attachment, a garnishee in the case is not liable to an action under the 218th section of the code, for failing to answer as such garnishee.

Motion overruled.

The Colors.—The case of John Baker against the Wabash Railway Company, a suit brought to recover ten thousand dollars damages for injuries received while in the employ of the company as brakeman, and which has been in progress for some days before Judge Collins, was concluded to-day, Mr. Frank B. Swayne making the argument for the company. The Jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of no cause of action.

The case of Havens against Derby still continues before Judge French.

A LITTLE WAIF.

The Story of Its Early Career.

Some time ago, a daughter of a well-to-do farmer in this county, a handsome and ladylike young woman, of 19, became engaged, with her parents consent, to a young man who owned the farm adjoining her father's. They seemed to love each other devotedly, and under cover of the engagement to marry, the man succeeded in effecting the girl's seduction. The consequences were that she found herself likely to become a mother shortly. Her situation became known to her parents, who called upon her affianced to make good his promise to marry her. The wretched man begged and whined about his inability to marry, invented various shifts and excuses, and finally backed clear out of his promise.

The disgusted father drove him from his presence, and then brought the daughter to Toledo, where her shame could be concealed from the knowledge of the neighborhood. In due time she was delivered of a fine boy, a bright handsome child. This brought no joy to her mother heart, however, since its possession prevented her returning again to her home. She was in despair, when the facts of the case became known to some charitable people in this city, who began seeking a home for the little stranger.

An advertisement was inserted in the daily papers for some one to adopt a child, and responded to by a lady living on Summit street, of high position in society, and who was able to offer the little fellow a better home than generally falls to the lot of any but very favored children. The gentlemen in charge were overjoyed, and hastened the arrangements for the adoption as fast as possible.

There was only one stipulation the lady who was to make the adoption insisted upon. The mother of the child was not to know anything of where it was to go, it was to be given up by her as absolutely as if dead. This was read ly consented to, and the transfer of the baby was arranged to take place at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, at J. Cooper Price's store. At three o'clock the mother walked into the store with the child, which she handed over, after many impassioned kisses on its baby lips.

She was hurried out the side entrance as the adopted mother came in the front way, and neither of the ladies saw the other. The adopted mother expressed herself delighted with her baby boy; he was speedily attired in suitable christening garments and taken across the street to the Y. M. C. A., where General Slevin baptised him as Charles ——, and he is now installed as the pet of an elegant home.

NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD.

Proposed Road Along the 41st Parallel.

Judge Hornish, of Keokuk, Iowa, who is laboring in the interest of a narrow-gauge road to be constructed from the head of Lake Erie along or near the 41st parallel, through the States of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa to Omaha, arrived here this morning on his way to Washington. A number of leading citizens were invited to meet him at the Boody House, which they did, and he gave them in detail his plan of operating, and what it was proposed to do. He explained at length the route of the road, the manner in which it was proposed to build and equip it, what it would be able to earn, and that it could carry freight at much less than the standard gauge road could. His remarks were listened to with much interest, he was interrogated by the gentlemen present as to the various features of the narrow-gauge system, which he answered readily. Many of those present expressed themselves very much in favor of the proposed scheme. The meeting adjourned without taking any decisive action, as the Judge was not in shape at present to propose any comprehensive plan of operation, but he will be in a short time.

Sovereigns of Industry.—A meeting of the Sovereigns of Industry was held at Richardson's Hall Wednesday, which was largely attended. Toledo Council No. 2, of the Order, was instituted by State Deputy T. J. Crowe; about 25 new members were initiated, and the following officers were elected:

President—J. T. Hening.
Vice President—H. H. Williams.
Secretary—E. H. Picker.
Treasurer—D. L. Myniben.
Steward—J. T. Brown.
Assistant Steward—Miss Tillie Hening.
I. Guard—Samuel Herzig.
O. Guard—C. J. Mann.

The Canadian Board of Trade.—At the close of 'Change to-day, the following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This Board is informed that the Boards of Trade of the Dominion of Canada are memorializing their Government to increase the depth of water in the lock of the new Welland Canal, to fourteen feet over the mitre sill; and

WHEREAS, Such increase, by admitting the passage of a larger class of vessels, thereby cheapening the cost of transportation, would benefit the commerce of the whole West; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board of Trade do most cordially indorse and approve the memorial of the Boards of Trade of the Dominion of Canada asking for such increase.

Passing Paragraphs.

A man in Peoria claims to have a stone that Washington threw at a woodpecker on his father's cherry tree.

An orthodox Church in St. Louis presents every new member with an elegant chrome, and its membership is rapidly increasing.

A ferryman was asked by a timid lady whether any persons were ever lost in the river over which he rowed. "Oh, no!" said he, "We always find 'em the next day."

A young lady asking a young man in a music store, "Have you Happy Dreams?" was astonished when he replied, "No, ma'am, I'm mostly troubled with the nightmare."

Washington Irving once alluded to a man of superior pomposity as "a great man, and, in his own estimation, a man of great weight. When he goes to the West the East tips up."

John Frode is no more. You probably didn't know him. He lived in Western Missouri, and on entering the smoke-house of a friend to see how the hams got along, a trap gun blew his head off.

Some men never lose their presence of mind. In Milwaukee, last week, a man threw his mother-in-law out of a window in the fifth story of a burning building, and carried a feather bed down in his arms.

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The importance of the additional Sectional Map of the Northwestern 16 Counties of Ohio, must recommend it particularly to the citizens of this portion of the State.

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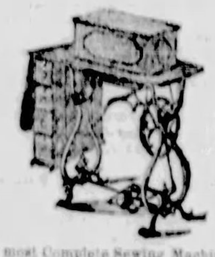

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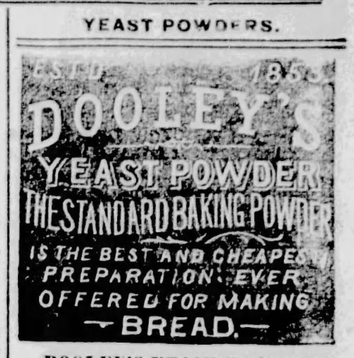

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Farm Garden and House.

The Use of Salt for the Feeding of Cattle.

Much has been written, says a contributor to a French journal, on this subject, and much advice given, without having, in my opinion, resolved the question in a practical point of view. First—I cannot admit that we can determine a ration, a certain quantity of salt to be given each day, or at each repast, to an animal of such and such a breed, because it is evident that that ration ought to vary in accordance with a number of circumstances. For example, the size of the animal, its age, its condition of leanness or fatness, its health or disease, the medium on which it lives, the season in which we find it—warm and dry, or cold or moist—the tonic or debilitating nature of the food it receives, etc., etc. Experience has proved, and many farmers have acknowledged, that to enforse salt upon animals is to commit a fault of which we have often reason to regret the effects. In our establishment, without reckoning milch cows and young stock, we keep 18 or 20 draft oxen, accustomed in all seasons to rough work and who receive of necessity an abundance of food, sufficient to repair the force expended, and which, after a time, are rapidly fattened. These animals, I may say, experience afterward those gastric disorders so common among oxen which we harness almost immediately after they have finished their morning meal, and whose rumination ought to be going on at the same time they are making the necessary efforts for the accomplishment of their work, a condition we know is most unfavorable to the functions of digestion. It is necessary, therefore, to introduce in the feeding of our cattle a condiment favorable to their digestion without exposing them to the more injurious effect (which is not generally believed) of the immoderate use of salt in giving it under improper conditions. In the distribution of salt we leave the cattle to themselves and their own judgment as to quantity, and they have never deceived us. We simply place in the manger and at the door of each of them a lump of rock salt, which contains, mixed with rock salt, in suitable proportions, sulphate of soda (Glauber's salt) and sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salt), substances digestive and slightly laxative, and very favorable to the functions of the stomach and very important for ruminants. When an animal feels the effects of indigestion painful, he licks at discretion his morsel of salt, and recurs to this means of relief every time he feels the need of it. I have often seen animals whose digestion operated painfully, rise, lick the salt for a time, longer or shorter, according to the need they feel, and, surely guided by their instinct, they lie down, and again rise, lick the salt again, and so continue till the rumination takes place again, and thus administer themselves the remedy for the disorder. The good effects of this mode of distributing salt to animals have been proved to us many years ago in a manner which has led us to attach still more importance to it.

The farmers act upon routine, (I hope they will excuse me for speaking the truth), and because they profit largely from the advantages it presents, it is necessary that the administration of the indirect contributions should facilitate the means of application, by authorizing in all the communes depots of salt for the use of cattle in order that the cultivator may be able to procure it as readily, without loss of time and in proportion with his wants and resources, as that destined for his own consumption, and in order that there will soon be in France not a single head of cattle deprived of salt; then we shall no longer in this respect have to envy other countries in which the beauty of the farm animal is almost always in proportion to the low price of salt. The salt merchants might deliver this salt in pieces of eight or ten kilogrammes (twenty pounds), which may be placed, as we have already said, in the mangers in front of each animal. We shall thus be certain of never giving salt in excess, while the animal could always satisfy the want it feels in consuming it.

The employment of salt in cattle-feeding, when even it is subject to the duty, and still more when that is remitted, does not involve an expense without compensation; for, by its action upon the digestive organs, it produces a better and stronger assimilation of the food, and consequently a saving, the nutrition being not in proportion with the quantity consumed, but rather of that digested; a part also is found in the dung, which will acquire an extra value by it; the milk also being of a better quality, and it imparts to the butcher's meat a very appreciable flavor. That of sheep said to be presalted has no other cause.

From the preceding remarks it must not be concluded that I advise the absolute exclusion of the addition of salt from boiled food, from which it develops the aroma, nor its mixture with forages too watery, damaged, or ripened and then harvested in moist time and state, and to which it is required to restore what the water has carried off. But in the two cases salt must be applied with moderation, in order that the animals may not be compelled to consume it when they do not require it. In a few words, do not force salt upon the cattle, but place it within their reach; they will then consume it in quantities varying with their real wants, which their instinct will teach them to know much better than we can, and they will never abuse it. If I insist upon this point it is because I have seen stables decimated by diseases occasioned by the immoderate use of salt, of which the abuse, like that of the best of things, produces results contrary to those of a normal consumption, and based upon requirements. And, in proceeding as I have advised, you will receive the profit by all the good effects of salt without having to regret the inconveniences of it.

Wintering Cows on Meal.

In our issues for March 19th and April 30th were given the reports of the experiments of Mr. L. W. Miller, of Stockton, N. Y., on wintering cows on meal without other food. These experiments excited much interest, and one of our contributors, in the number for April 23, suggested that when the profits of the succeeding summer were ascertained Mr. Miller would find them "in about the same predicament that the dairymaid's chickens were, when counted so long before being hatched." Mr. Miller now furnishes the *Chautauqua Farmer* with a statement of the results, and some philosophical deductions therefrom, as follows:

The records of the factory where I send my milk, show an aggregate of 531 cows. There are three herds of cows giving as much, or more, than my own the present season—one of them nearly two pounds more daily; but the last rate of cheese of which I have a record, being the make of sixteen days, from June 10th to 26th, credits my herd with giving two pounds fifteen ounces each per diem more than the average of the whole 531. My herd was selected with reference to making butter, not cheese, and I have never regarded them as great milkers. They averaged twenty-seven pounds per diem for the sixteen days' sale.

In 1873-74 I wintered my herd on hay. They came through in good condition, and were fed during the spring months with two quarts of meal daily, and all the hay they would eat. In 1873-74 I fed for nine weeks (while dry) three quarts of meal; then what hay they would eat and two quarts of meal, for three weeks; then bean vines and meal, for two weeks, losing one of my best cows in the operation, and setting the whole herd scouring badly and losing flesh. Then I did what I had never done to cows giving milk. I fed during the rest of the spring before turning out to pasture, on clear meal, a period of about five weeks, giving five quarts of wet meal daily to those giving milk. Under this treatment they did well, and although the flow of milk was less than when fed hay, its quality was excellent, and the butter was superior. The bean vine butter, however was poor.

I find, by the factory records, that my cows are giving five pounds of milk each per diem, more than they gave during the corresponding period last season, when wintered on hay. But with this difference in their treatment: This season my hill pasture has been very short during the entire season thus far, although I am carrying five head of stock less than last year, and I have in consequence fed about three quarts of dry bran, per head, to my herd daily. I do not think, however, that this bran would make up the deficiency in pasture as compared with last season.

I fed, last winter, white western meal instead of yellow native corn of my own growing, as heretofore. White Indian corn contains only a fraction of one per cent. of oil, while yellow contains nearly four per cent. There was a marked difference in its effects from anything I have ever seen while feeding yellow meal. The hair first began to look and feel stiff and harsh; then the skin became dry, with the appearance of scurvy, after about six weeks' feeding; and finally some of the herd actually broke out with small blotches along the back and sides. I understand perfectly well that a small quantity of linseed oil cake, fed with the meal, would correct all this, and make white meal equal to yellow; but the eyes of the whole country were upon me, predicting failure, ruin and starvation to my cows, and I chose to run the risk of consequences, without any variation from what was advertised; but I shall never feed white meal exclusively again, without adding to it something to supply the deficiency of oil. Hereafter I intend to winter my cows, when dry, upon meal, when I can get it, in preference to hay.

The Creator designed the cow and all ruminants to subsist upon both coarse and fine food. He provided them with four stomachs, three of which are simply machines, to prepare the coarse food for digestion. Fifty per cent. of grass and hay is woody fiber and other matter, which has to be expelled from the system. Consider, if you please, the whole animal a machine, which requires power to run it. The food which it eats is that power. Every motion, even to the chewing of the cud, uses up power, and is made upon the actual nourishment which the food contains. If twenty pounds of hay are fed to a cow, fifty per cent. of its actual nutriment is used up in mastication, re-mastication, and the other processes through which it passes to prepare it for digestion, and to expel that which is worthless from the system; the remainder supplies the waste of the system, and is just about equal, in nutritive value, to three quarts of Indian meal.

The miller can do the work cheaper than the cow—he takes one-tenth for toll, but she takes one-half. Nineteen pounds of hay cut into pieces two inches long, is said to be equal to twenty pounds of uncut hay. No nutritive value is added to cut hay, only so much labor is saved in mastication to the animal eating it. If it could be ground fine as meal, the saving would be in proportion.—*Country Gentleman.*

Reciprocity and Long-Wool.

In the different agricultural papers much has been said lately on the subject of the proposed renewal of the reciprocity treaty with the Dominion of Canada. The principal objection to the treaty has been from wool-growers, who feared competition in their business would reduce prices below paying limits. But Mr. James P. Holt, a long-time noted wool-dealer of Cleveland, O., writes to the *Economist* combatting this objection very decidedly. He says:

In the event of a restoration of the reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, Canadian wool will come into States free of duty. This alarms many of our wool-growers, who have made special efforts to replace or improve their old flocks by the introduction of long-wooled sheep. They fear that reciprocity means the reduction of the value of domestic combing wools equal to the amount of duty now paid on long-wools coming in from abroad. Reciprocity would certainly benefit the Canadian wool-growers, but it does not follow that it would inflict injury on our own growers of long wool. The consumption of wool suitable for the manufacture of worsted fabrics is already so large that the entire combing wool product of Canada, in addition to all that we raise ourselves, is inadequate to supply the demand. Heavy importations of long-stapled wools from England and other sources, are constantly being made in order to keep our present worsted machinery in full operation. In view of the above facts, our growers of long wool need have no fears that reciprocity with Canada would materially affect their interests, is such an event should take place.

The most desirable long wools are obtained from farmers who keep about fifty or a less number of sheep, and who can give them an extent of pasturage equal to two acres to each sheep, and who aim to get as much or more income from their annual increase of stock as they do out of their wool, turning over to the butcher or drover at convenient intervals, wethers, lambs and aged ewes enough to keep down the flock to the original number. Long wooled sheep will feed readily on the same pasture as cattle, and neither will be injured thereby, providing there is enough for both; therefore, the large extent of pasturage needed for sheep in order to make them do their best, can be made available for other animals.

The prospect ahead for raisers of good mutton and long wool are certainly encouraging. The present high price of pork will enhance the value and increase the demand for mutton, especially among the poorer classes, who have been in the habit of using pork because it was the cheapest article. Whatever may be said about the depression in the manufacture of woolen goods does not apply to the manufacture of worsted fabrics. The trade is in a perfectly healthy state, and fairly remunerative, the chief trouble being the short supply of that kind of domestic wool suitable to their wants, and it now depends entirely upon our wool growers whether this difficulty shall be overcome or not.—*Country Gentleman.*

Restiveness of Farm Laborers.

How much cheap lands and the facility for acquiring homesteads and becoming lands owners in this country has to do with the restiveness of farm laborers in Europe cannot of course be accurately determined. That it has had, and is having, its influence, there can be no doubt. The immigrant population of this country during the last decade have not failed to communicate to their friends and neighbors at home. The farm population of Europe who look this country so quickly to the cheap lands of the West and acquire homes of their own. They soon learn that they have not got to live upon black bread, eat meat but once or twice a week, doff their hats and bow their heads to better dressed men, and be treated as inferior beings. They learn that they are free. They arrive quickly to the dignity of land owners. They cultivate their own lands. They feed upon white bread and upon meat of their own raising. They become citizens and vote. Their votes and influence are sought for, &c.

This contrast is telling. It is making sad havoc among the laborers of Europe. Wages have steadily increased. Labor has been more uncertain, and the laborer has grown more and more intractable. He has heard of the "land of the free." Dane, Swede, German, English, French and Dutch, are in a state of comparative insubordination. This is confessed by foreign reports and papers. The consequence is an increasing demand for labor saving machinery. American inventions are sought for and find ready market. Each year is increasing the cosmopolitan character of all people. The laws of trade are affecting the character and movement of populations. The facilities for travel and intercommunication between countries are aiding in a more equal distribution of labor, and hence insuring a better compensation. There is a leveling up process as well as a leveling down. The hired laborer of to day becomes an employer to-morrow.

The economical habits acquired of necessity in Europe here become the sure stepping stones to competence and wealth. Americans, with their acquired wasteful and extravagant habits, cannot compete with the German, who spends less in a year than the American does in a week. The German speedily owns the land of his employer. Thousands of such instances are known where the economical and industrious Germans have "ousted out" whole neighborhoods of shiftless and extravagant American farmers. The objective point of the farm laborers of Europe who come hither is a piece of land of their own. The modern aim of the American farmer is to "sell out and get into town."

Such are some of the phases of life which grow out of the restiveness of farm laborers, especially abroad. They deserve study. The same cause produce the same effects in this country.—*Rural New Yorker.*

SURRENDERED.

One Hundred Tennessee Kuklux Drop their Masks Forever.

Nashville Banner, Dec. 9.

During the ten days ending Saturday about one hundred Kuklux came into Carthage and gave themselves up to Judge Fite. Before the convening of Court, Judge Fite was given to understand that all the men in the Klan desired to give themselves up, that they could be assured of being lightly dealt with. In his charge to the grand jury, Judge Fite took occasion to call the attention of the jury to the fact that those who had simply prowled in mask over the country at night, and who had been guilty of no greater offense would only be subject to trial for misdemeanor under the first section of what was known as the Kuklux act, which imposed a fine of $100 and imprisonment at the descretion of the jury. The members of the klan soon after began to pour into Carthage and to submit their cases. They were required to take an oath that they would never after go in mask, nor in any manner to connect themselves with any organization of the nature of Kuklux, and they did so, beside giving bond to keep the peace for one year.

On a petition signed by the judge and jury, Gov. Brown remitted the fines and pardoned the misdemeanors.

Most of the members of the klan were between the ages of 15 or 20 years. They did not countenance the deeds of blood committed by a few men in the killing of Dick McKinley and the Hall informer, and they propose to do everything in their power to bring those despetadoes to justice. There will be no pardon or leniency shown them.

Kukluxism in the counties mentioned, and in fact in any other of the counties where bands existed, is now a thing of the past. The murder of Hall and Dick McKinley startled all who had worn a mask, and they were glad enough to accept the pardon granted them and be done with it forever.

[Nashville Union and American, Dec. 9.]

A representative of this paper took advantage yesterday of the presence in this city of Judge Samuel M. Fite, of Carthage, to interview that gentleman with regard to the Ku-klux difficulties in Putnam, Smith and Jackson counties. In answer to an inquiry in relation to recent arrests in that section, the Judge remarked:

"In order for you to understand the situation, I will state that for some time past we have known of the existence of a secret organization composed of residents of Smith, Jackson, Putnam and DeKalb counties, who made the village of Chestnut Mound, in Smith county, a sort of center of operations. A few of this klan resided in Chestnut Mound, but only a few. We have been trying to get some of these men indicted by the Grand Jury, but have not been able until recently; but I consider that the backbone of the organization is broken now."

"How did you manage to break up the gang?" was asked.

"A few of the klan were engaged in the raid upon the poor old negro, Dick McKinley, in which he was killed, as you remember. There were only eight connected with his murder, and I am satisfied that this bloody deed was never contemplated by the klan, which numbers several hundred men."

"Well," replied the judge, "the real object of this organization, on the part of a few of its members, was to intimidate the negroes. But most of its membership was made up of boys, from sixteen to eighteen years of age, who joined it merely to ride about the country in disguise and have a good time, as they considered. Old Dick had been warned, but he paid no attention to the threats, and so a party of the klan got drunk at Chestnut Mound one night, called at old Dick's house, where they got into a fight with him and killed him. Then this man Hall turned State's evidence, and James Bush and Callicut were arrested. You are familiar with the facts connected with the murder of Hall by a party of eight men, who broke open the jail at Cookville, where he was confined for safe keeping. These eight men belonged to the klan, and were evidently of the opinion that their safety depended upon Hall being put out of the way.

"These two murders having been committed, the boys belonging to the organization became alarmed, as this was going clear beyond what they had anticipated in going into the klan, and some of the old citizens approached me with a request that I would use my influence with the Governor, to secure the pardon of those members of the gang who had committed no violence, provided they would give themselves up, and assist in securing the arrest of the murderers of McKinley and Hall. To this I consented, with the understanding that these members of the klan were to be indicted and fined the lowest fine allowable by law, and last Thursday they began coming in to where I was holding court at Carthage. Between sixty and seventy came in, and they were each fined $100 and costs, sentenced to one day's imprisonment in the county jail and bound over to keep the peace for one year, and to never hereafter violate the law known as the Kuklux law; whereupon they were pardoned by Governor Brown, and relieved of the fine and imprisonment.

"Since that time, others have given themselves up, each being fined $100 and the costs of the trial, and bound over to the next term of the court, in addition to being required to give bonds for their good behavior, as the lot were. Those last were not pardoned at the time, but no doubt they will be when they come up for trial."

"Of the men suspected of the murder of McKinley and Hall, who have been arrested?"

"Callicut and James Bush were in jail here, but Judge Guild released Bush on $10,000 bonds on a writ of habeas corpus. These men were charged with being in the party who killed McKinley. Of those indicted for having broken open the jail at Cookville and taken Hall out, Vit Persley, Wm. Thompson, Tom Manier, and A. E. Roberts have been arrested, and are now in the jail in this city.

"After the killing of McKinley, a man by the name of Lawrence Horn was appointed special constable for the purpose of arresting his murderers, and he did arrest Hall, Bush and Callicut. In consequence of this, it is charged that some time ago, Frank Persley, (the father of Vit Persley), A. Manier (a cousin of Tom Manier), and Amos Kirkpatrick, came to this village of Chestnut Mound, got into a difficulty with Horn and beat him over the head with pistols so that they nearly killed him. They were indicted at the last term of the Circuit Court at Carthage, and when these sixty odd men, charged with Ku kluxing, were being tried last Thursday, the Sheriff of Jackson county marched them into the court room, having arrested all four of them on the charge of assault with intent to kill. They were released on bond, and that, I believe is the full history of our Ku-klux outrages up to this time. As I said before, the organization is completely broken up, and there is no doubt that the members of the gang who committed these deeds of violence, will be brought to just and well-merited punishment. The young members—the boys—have been taught a fearful lesson, and no more fears are entertained as for violence thereof."

With this the interview terminated.

A FEMALE SMUGGLER.

$20,000 Worth of Goods Smuggled Ashore.

One of the lady passengers on the Ville de Paris last Thursday was a handsome young English woman, who had with her eight trunks. She stated to the Custom-house officers that she was a newly-engaged member of Emily Soldene's Opera Bouffe troupe, and that the trunks contained wardrobe for herself and the company. In proof of this assertion she exhibited a contract drawn up and signed by a Parisian dramatic agent, and signed by C. A. Chizzola; the manager of the Lyceum. Under these circumstances the woman was allowed to pass, taking with her the valuable luggage already described free of duty. A few days afterward Special Agent Williams discovered that the woman's story was untrue, and a diligent search was at once instituted to discover the whereabouts of the goods and their quondam owner. The trunks and their contents were subsequently discovered at a house in upper Broadway, but the adroit proprietores had disappeared. From $15,000 to $20,000 worth of rich costumes, laces, embroideries, &c., were discovered in the trunks. With the goods were found a list of the consignees for whom they were intended, and which embraces the names of some of the most ultra-fashionable matrons of Murry Hill and Fifth avenue. These ladies it seems, have for some time past employed this method of effecting a material reduction in their dress makers' bills at the expense of the Government. The Treasury officials are still busily engaged in working up the case, and further revelations of an equally interesting character are promised.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

The Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of a recent date says: "Yoshida Kiyonari Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and the first Ambassador ever sent from that Government to ours with full power, arrived in this city on Monday on the steamer Vancouver. He brings with him his wife and two maids, a Secretary of Legation and two attaches. A reporter of the *Chronicle* had a brief conversation with him after his arrival. This is not his first visit to San Francisco. He was here at the time of the visit of Iwakura and party, and on several other occasions. He has a thorough English education, acquired in Great Britain, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and at Rutger's College, New Jersey. Although not more than thirty-five years of age, he has been for some years Vice Minister of Finance in Japan, and in that capacity has handled the money of the Empire with remarkable skill and discretion. The famous $12,500,000 loan was most successfully negotiated in Europe by him. He dresses in ordinary European attire, speaks English readily, is of attractive appearance and polished manners. There is no doubt that he will manage the affairs of his nation at Washington in a highly satisfactory manner.

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Rosie Was Lives in the Glade—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Whisper, Thou Art Mine Love—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Bessie Aileen—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
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Courting Through the Meadow Bars—Companion Song, by F. Howard, handsome picture title.
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The BLADE and any piece of Music in this list for $2.15:

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LIST NO 5.

The BLADE and any piece of Music in this list for $2.75:

Lovely Wife Polka—by J. Emil Kober.
Silvery Waves—Instrumental—Wyman.
Dance of the Haymakers—Wilson.
Blue Danube—Waltzes—Strauss.
Thousand and One Nights—Waltz—Strauss.

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Mocking Bird—Variations—Hoffman.

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News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

Justice Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, authorizes a denial of the report that he intends to retire from the bench. His health and mental powers are as good as ever.

The Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company presented a report to Congress on the 15th. It shows the cash items on hand at the several branches as called for by the books of the Company at the close of business on July 11, amounting to $49 131. Of this sum $31 619 only have been received up to Nov. 30. The difference, $17,442, is found to consist mainly of temporary loans and due bills. A portion of this amount the Commissioners fear will prove a total loss. The Commissioners say that owing to the defective system of book-keeping and the general confusion of accounts, and considering the material they have had to rely upon, and persons to deal with, it is somewhat doubtful whether they shall ever be able to obtain an absolutely correct statement of the liabilities and assets of the Company. At any rate, it will be a slow and tedious process. Monthly reports of the branches show that there are upon the books of the Company over $72 000 of depositors' accounts still open, and each of them requires a careful examination.

The House Committee on Post offices and Post roads, on the 15th recommend the passage of a bill introduced last February, providing that from the first of January next the annual salaries of the various postmasters shall be: New York, $8 000; Chicago, St. Louis and Philadelphia, $6 000 each; Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Baltimore and San Francisco, $5,000 each; provided, the salaries shall be paid from monies received at the postoffices of said cities from box rents, sales of postage stamps, and from other sources in excess of expenditures allowed and made thereat for rent, clerk hire, fuel, lights, furniture, stationary, printing and necessary incidentals.

The sub-Judiciary Committee, Messrs. Butler, Poland and White, have reported to the full Committee in favor of amending the Civil Rights bill, so as to omit the mixed schools provision, and require merely that equally good educational facilities shall be provided for both races; that the penalty of $500 fine be omitted, leaving pecuniary punishment for the violation of any provision of the bill to consist in liabilities in $500 damages at the suit of any individual denied equality of accommodation, &c. There was a general discussion of the subject, but no definite action, there being a wide difference of views.

Senator Conkling's bill in relation to the District of Columbia, introduced in the Senate on the 15 inst, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 4 per cent. 30 year bonds of the United States to an amount not exceeding $18,000,000 and exchange them within one year for bonds and stocks of the District of Columbia and the cities of Washington and Georgetown, dollar for dollar, the difference in the interest of either to be adjusted by him. The total amounts of these various classes of securities are set forth in the bill. If the 3 65 bonds and the Board of Audit's certificates, authorized and guaranteed by act of Congress last June, aggregate $17 000,000, the difference in interest between what the United States will have to pay on $18,000,000 4 per cent. bonds and the amount they are entitled to receive upon debts taken by them in exchange therefor, is stated to be $200,000 per annum, and this amount is to be pledged and invested as a sinking fund for the principal. The bill is accompanied by a preamble, which cites the Constitution and a request made by the House Judiciary Committee last session, to show that the United States are liable for these debts contracted through their delegated representatives.

The Secretary of the Treasury was, on the 15 h, before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, repeating substantially the views in his late annual report concerning the printing of currency bonds and other securities of the Government. There was an informal conversation among the members when he was requested to present his views in writing.

At Washington, Dec. 16 the Ways and Means Committee resumed the Pacific Mail Steamship's Company investigation. The books were examined and it was ascertained that they show that on the 24th of May, 1872, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars was loaned by the Company to a firm of New York brokers; that on the 24 of September following, the firm returned $500 000 of this loan, and on the same day President Stockwell drew $500 000 out of the bank and charged it to Oliver Eldridge and Robert B. Irwin, San Francisco agents.

Gentlemen of prominence in Louisiana, who arrived here last week, state that the Conservative party, to which they are attached, clearly elected a majority of the Legislature and other of their candidates at the recent election; that the Conservatives are now anxiously awaiting the report of the Returning Board, which they distrust; and such is the feeling among them that should the Board reject any of the returns with the view solely of giving ascendency to the Republicans, the Conservatives would undertake to right themselves by force of arms.

Clinton B. Fiske, Charles B. Hammond, B. Rush Roberts and John A. Long, the Board of Indian Commissioners, who recently visited the Indian Territory, make a report from St. Louis, in which they make the following recommendations: "First—A Territorial Government, whose Executive shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and whose legislative body shall be elected by the people of the Territory. Second—The establishment of United States Courts within the said Territory. Third—A Delegate in Congress."

Mr. Cochrane, of Chicago, it is said, will be appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, vice Mullett, resigned.

The Ways and Means Committee held no meeting Thursday morning, but the sub-Committee were at Irwin's Hall, and continuing his investigation. James D. Smith, the only member of Stockwell's Board of Directors now connected with the Pacific Mail management, has been summoned. It is given out that he will testify how the resolution authorizing the payment of the necessary expenses of Irwin in Washington was adopted by the Board of Directors, and that the Board supposed this resolution was designed to cover only perhaps a few thousand dollars of legitimate expenses. Smith, it is said, will also swear that he believes large sums alleged to have been expended in Washington were really used in New York in stock operations.

The Custom receipts for the week ending December 12 h, were: New York, $1,561 000; Boston, $199 094; Philadelphia, $138 686; Baltimore, $66 910; New Orleans and San Francisco, $166,898.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, Friday began the investigation of charges against Representative Stowell, of selling a cadetship. Joseph G. Beattie testified that early in 1873 he paid $1,700 to one Graham, who said he could secure the appointment for that sum, which was needed for party purposes, that he was Chairman of the District Committee in Stowell's District, and that the appointment was in Stowell's hands; witness did not see Stowell until yesterday, and did not know him in the affair at all. One witness testified that Graham declared if Stowell did not withdraw opposition to the payment of monies by the Post Office Department to the Piedmont Railroad Company, he would take revenge by charging he sold a cadetship for $1,700, and the person who filled the charge said that all he knew of it, of the matter was what Graham told him.

The Committee on Ways and Means, Friday afternoon, examined T. T. Johnson, Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with reference to the books. It appears that six checks were drawn, one for $650 000, and the others aggregating $100,000. At first they were made payable to the order of A. B. Stockwell and delivered to Vice President Bellows, who took them to the room of Stockwell. Bellows came back to the Secretary shortly and said they were to be drawn to the order of Irwin. This was done and the original checks destroyed. These checks were indorsed by Irwin. No explanation was given for the change, and he had no knowledge of the transactions involving these amounts. There were no entries in the books showing that any part of the $750,000 was returned. On the 14 h of February, 1872, the Executive Committee was called, when a resolution was passed as follows: "That the President in his discretion is hereby authorized to employ counsel and incur such other expenses as may be necessary for an additional subsidy now pending before Congress."

The Senate in Executive Session has confirmed James W. Marshall, First Assistant Postmaster General; William Barnett, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats. Consuls—Frederick Borchert, of Wisconsin, at Leghorn; James Scott, at Honolulu; Isaac F. Shepherd, of Missouri, at Swatow; Henry Clay Wright, Appraiser of Merchandise at St. Louis; John W. Fuller, Collector of Customs for the District of Miami, Ohio, and William B. Turall, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio.

Public Land Officers—Eli Dilbert, Receiver for Arkansas Valley District, of Kansas; Thomas W. Pugh, Receiver for Fargo, Dakota Territory; James E. Knowlton, Receiver for Duluth, Minnesota; Justin A. Moulton, Receiver for Worthington, Minnesota; Warren Adley, Receiver for Alexandria, Minnesota; Mariano Basela, Receiver for La Messila, New Mexico; Peter Manton, Register for Western Land District of Kansas; Charles A. Morris, Register for Arkansas Valley District; D. B. Wilson, Pension Agent for Fairfield, Iowa; John F. Clements, Pension Agent for Macon, Missouri.

There were about thirty members present at the caucus of Southern Republicans Saturday night. They appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Maynard, White, McKee, Platt and Whitley, to confer with the Senate Caucus Committee, and consider what legislation is needed in the interest of the South. The caucus decided to vote in the House against a holiday recess.

At Washington, Dec. 19, the President and Mrs. Grant gave a State dinner to King Kalakaua. The dinner is to be attended by the King and suit, Sir Edward Thornton and Mrs. Thornton, Chief Justice Waite, Senator Cameron, Representative Orth, and a few others, and the press. Official duties compel General Sherman to leave for St. Louis.

The House Committee on Elections Monday decided to report a resolution declaring Snyder, Republican, the sitting member, from the Second Arkansas District, entitled to his seat, and dismissing the contest of Bell for the same.

Mr. Porter, candidate against Representative Stowell for Congress, and who made a charge that Stowell sold a cadetship, in a speech several days before the session, stated to the investigating committee Monday that all he knew of the matter was what Graham, who received $1 700, had told him.

Indian Agent Ingalls telegraphs from Indian Territory that he has discovered immense illegal whisky transactions, and asks for authority to employ detectives to work the matter up.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee say there is much doubt as to whether Dawes' bill restoring the duty on tea and coffee will be adopted by the committee, even conceding the necessity for more revenue.

THE EAST.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: Within a few days, a heavy defalcation, amounting to about $34,000 has been discovered in the accounts of the financial agent of the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of this city, who has been in the service for the past fifteen years, and has enjoyed the utmost confidence of the officers of the Road. The books were found to be correct, but the cash balance seems not to have been on hand. It is stated that the deficit will be made good by his bondsmen and no prosecution will be made.

A New York dispatch of the 15 h says: The Committee appointed by the Common Council of the city of Memphis, relative to the debt of that place, held a meeting here to-day to consider the ways and means of consolidating the debt and improving the credit of the city. Mr. Apperson, of Memphis, presided, and a number of members of the Common Council of New York were present. After a lengthy conference it was resolved that holders of bonds of the city of Memphis in Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and elsewhere, be and are hereby requested to call a meeting and appoint one or two delegates each, to meet the committee of two appointed by this meeting in the city of Memphis, on the 11th of January, 1875, for the purpose of considering the questions now before the Committee.

At Boston, Dec. 15 h, Mayor Cobb was re-elected by 18 000 majority.

The Board of Managers of the Methodist Missionary Society met Dec. 15 h, to conclude the business of the year. Appropriations were made for the purchase and repairs of property in Pachua, Mexico, and Rev. William Butler was granted the power of attorney to acquire title for the Society. Very large appropriations were made for domestic missions, particularly for the relief of the districts devasted by the grasshopper plague. Money was also appropriated for an increase of salaries, principally in the district of Pama, Italy.

Wm. M. Tweed was taken from prison to the Oyer and Terminer Court on a writ of habeas corpus on the 17th, and the warden's return was traversed as to the sentence having expired, the illegality of the subsequent sentences imposed, the want of jurisdiction of the court which tried him, and that the jury were not impanelled according to law. The counsel suggested that they be allowed to state what their proofs were and then to hand them in and have the court pass upon them, have a certiorari on the 23d, and get the case to the Court of Appeals on the first Monday in January. The case adjourned till the 22d, inst to give the District Attorney time to consider whether he would demur or join issue, and Tweed was remanded to prison.

The officials of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company say the cable steamer Faraday has left Torbay Station, on the Newfoundland coast, paying out the new cable as she proceeds, the intention of the electricians and managers on board being to splice when the vessel reaches the buoy, and thus complete the cable from shore to shore. The Atlantic & Pacific Company are in telegraphic communication with Rye Beach and Torbay Station, and the latter station is in communication with the Faraday. It is expected that the Faraday will touch the buoy and make connection at the same time to-day so that the new cable will be in working order in the evening.

A meeting of the Atlantic Passenger and Ticket Agents was held in New York on the 18 h, at which it was announced by representatives of Eastern lines that they had reduced way passengers' fare on their roads to 2c per mile, to take effect June 1st.

A New York dispatch says: Yesterday the Mayor of Bayonne called on Superintendent Walling in relation to a boy who was found drowned in Newark Bay, and who was buried at Bayonne. The gentleman said that the boy had blue eyes, but could not find any resemblance in him to the portrait or description of Charlie Ross. The child was, moreover, puny and appeared about three years old, while Charlie is now nearly five years old. The body will, however, be disinterred, should the family desire it. Endeavors are being made to induce the Governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, to grant an immunity to any one who will produce the child. When this is agreed upon a reward will be offered for the production of the boy. The police authorities claim to have reliable information that Charlie Ross was alive December 12 h.

At Haydenville, Mass., Dec. 19, the large dam just completed for Hayden, Gere & Co.'s brass works, at this place, burst about 11 o'clock in the morning, and a large body of water covered with ice about ten inches thick swept down the channel through the village with a crash similar to the flood of May last. The cotton mill dam just below this village held the water and ice, which has probably prevented any sacrifice of life at Leeds, with which place there is no telegraphic communication. There were 75 or 100 children skating on the pond at the time, but it is thought they all escaped. There was great excitement for the time, as it was reported that two large Goshen reservoirs had broken, and the inhabitants were making for high ground as fast as possible.

A new civil suit has been commenced against Wm. M. Tweed, in which Edward Marrener is joined as defendant on behalf of the city to recover from both $550,000, alleged to have been fraudulently charged by Marrener for supplies to the street department, and certified by Tweed as Deputy Street Commissioner for payment. There are thirty one bills of Marrener's alleged in the complaint to be in this category.

THE WEST.

At Indianapolis, December 15th, the first meeting of the Board of Trade in the new building, corner of Maryland and Tennessee streets, was held. After the regular meeting of the Board, the new building was formally dedicated. Speeches were made by Thomas D. Keogan, President of the Board, Governor Hendricks, Mayor Mitchell, Hon. Fishback, Judge Elliott and others. President Keogan referred to the business, growth and population of the city since the organization of the Board of Trade, eleven years ago. The population then was less than 20,000; now it is over 100,000. The increase in transactions in merchandise is from 10 000,000 annually to 50,000,000 and the value of manufactured products has grown from a barely nominal sum to over 30,000,000 annually. Representatives were present from the Merchants Exchange of Cincinnati and Peoria, Board of Trade of Detroit, Toledo and Richmond, Va. A banquet was held in the evening.

At Chicago, December 16th, the Convention of Tanners and Leather Dealers of the North west met, representatives of the trade being present from Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Kentucky; Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha, Wisconsin; St. Paul, Minnesota, and Detroit, Michigan. Thomas M. Walker, of Chicago, was called to the chair, and explained the object of the meeting, which is to form an organization for the benefit of the trade, and to enable the members to interchange views upon matters of mutual interest. Brief addresses were made by several members, and the meeting adjourned until the following day.

An Omaha dispatch says: General Ord has received the following from Beaver, Utah:

PROCHE, Dec. 16.

The Indians have killed several persons in this county, near Hicks and the Muddy. We have no arms and ask troops for protection, and that the Indians be punished.

Proche being in General Schofield's department, General Ord informed him of the trouble and offered to send troops from Fort Cameron to the assistance of the settlers.

THE SOUTH.

A dispatch says that at a mass meeting of the people of Caddo, Summer and Grace Parishes, La., it was resolved to refuse employment to any Radical, black or white, and to refuse to countenance any planter or merchant who gives aid or comfort in any manner to the same. In Caddo it was also resolved that the white people of Caddo Parish declare that they intend to be bound alone by the verdict of the people expressed at the ballot box on the 2d of November, as announced by the Commissioners of Election who counted the votes, and proclaim their fixed purpose to install into office, on the 1st of January, 1875, all officers elected in the Parish, whether they are so returned by the Returning Board or not, and they call upon the other Parishes, particularly in Northern Louisiana, to take similar action, pledging them their assistance.

At New Orleans, Dec. 16, the pupils of the Boys' High School refused to allow colored boys to enter the school house, the pupils having been informed that the superintendent could settle the question, and prevent the admission of colored boys. They appointed a committee to call upon the superintendent. The superintendent stated that he was only an executive officer; that the whole matter was in the hands of the School Board, and he believed the Board made no race distinctions. He stated that it might be that none of the colored boys would be able to pass the necessary examination, or they might be wholly withdrawn; and more than this, the School Board might deem it necessary to establish a branch school, and thus dispose of the question in a way consistent with the views and feelings of the pupils of the high schools.

A Little Rock, Ark., dispatch of the 16th, says: The Governor to-day issued a proclamation declaring the result of the Congressional election on the 3d of Nov. in the First District, L. C. Gause, Democrat, has 4 244 majority over Rogers, Republican; W. F. Simons, Democrat, in the Second District, has 1,981 majority over Clayton, Republican; W. W. Wilshire, Democrat, in the Third District, has 3 969 majority over Hynes, Republican, and Thompson, Independent Democrat, in the Fourth District; T. M. Gunter, Democrat, has 7,037 majority over Saunders, Republican.

At Louisville, Dec. 16th, Judge McManna decided in the case of Taomas C. Jones, acting Clerk of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, that the decision of the State Contesting Board, vacating the office, was incompetent and void. His attorneys entered a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the Contesting Board, and the demurrer was sustained by the District Attorney and appealed to the Court of Appeals.

At Little Rock, Ark., December 16, a rumor prevailed on the streets that the State had on deposit at Stoddard's bank at the time of its suspension a large sum of money, and a committee was appointed by the Senate to investigate the matter. The committee made a report by which it appears that the State had about $16 000 in currency and $32,000 in scrip in the bank at the time of the suspension. This money was left at the bank by the County Collector and the Deputy Treasurer accepted checks on the bank in their accounts. The State's counsel obtained an order from the Chancery Court appointing a receiver to take charge of the bank and property belonging to the firm.

The following telegram was received at the Executive Mansion Tuesday evening, and by direction of the President referred to Speaker Blaine:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 17.

I respectfully ask you will use your influence to secure the early departure for Louisiana of the Select Committee appointed yesterday. I am confident an investigation, thorough and complete, will vindicate the policy of your administration, will strengthen the Republican party and will place the State Government of Louisiana in a more just light before the country. The presence of the committee here at this juncture will also go far to secure order, and I hope to contribute in some degree to bring about a solution of our difficulties. W. P. KELLOGG.

The New Orleans Returning Board are trying the late Chief Clerk Campbell, charged with tampering with the election returns and testimony, but cannot prove it. When the Lafourche returns were being canvassed some important testimony filed by the Conservatives was found to be missing. Mr. Whittaker requested that the Conservative Committee be allowed to inspect all papers bearing on the Parishes coming before the Board under protest previous to considering them, in order that they might see that all the testimony was present. Governor Wells objected, saying it would detain the Board too long. Mr. Whittaker then presented evidence proving that the signatures to the Sabine Parish returns were forgeries. The Board has decided upon returns from 28 Parishes beside the First and Second Congressional Districts, and will promulgate them. These give in the House, Radicals 33, Conservatives 33.

At New Orleans, on Thursday, the students of the Central High School appeared at the lower Girls' High School to compel the removal therefrom of a number of colored pupils. A committee of five entered the school and stated the purpose of their visit, threatening to use force if necessary. All the colored girls present promptly and quietly left the building, and the boys returned to their own school. It is believed the School Board will establish an additional High School for colored children, thus obviating further trouble.

At Jackson, Miss, Dec. 17th, the Legislature assembled at noon, nearly all the members being present. The Governor sent in his message, claiming the present condition of affairs was brought about by violent white men for political purposes. He says at this moment the State and County authorities are successfully resisted, and free action of officials is impossible.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., of the 18th says: The Senate Committee to whom was referred the Governor's message, presented a majority and minority report Friday. The majority report embodied a resolution urgently calling on the President of the United States for troops to suppress the insurrection, and to prevent further occurrences of the like nature. The minority report diametrically opposes the conclusions of the majority. Whatever circumstances may have demanded Federal interference, certainly now there is no necessity for United States troops. A special election is ordered in Warren by the Supervisors. The majority report was adopted. The House passed a resolution appointing a Committee to investigate the Vicksburg affair, and appropriating $5 000 to pay the expenses of the Committee. Each House will pass other resolutions. The speeches of the negro members in the discussion of the resolutions were vindictive and libellous.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 18th says: The boys of the High School today repeated their visit to the lower girls High School, and forced the colored girls to leave. Their action produced some excitement in the neighborhood of the school house, but no violence was done. The School Board to-day passed a resolution dismissing all public schools until after the holidays, or till further notice.

The Returning Board is in session. It is understood they will decide Carroll Parish in favor of Gla and against Bergam.

A dispatch from New Orleans, of the 19th inst., says: The Returning Board was in session all day. It is understood they have canvassed returns from several additional parishes, giving the Democrats 15 majority in the House. It is belived the Board will get through with the canvass early next week. The Democratic majority in the House will probably be about 25.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain

The Journal de St. Petersburg complains of the attacks in the English journals on the proposed reopening of the Imperial Coue Conference, and says their unfavorable comment may lead to the settlement of the question involved without the assistance of Great Britain.

A special to the London Morning Post from Berlin says it is positively asserted that Prince Bismarck tendered his resignation, which was refused. He afterwards conferred with the leaders of the National party regarding the future conduct of affairs in Parliament, and an understanding was secured.

A dispatch says the amount of bullion which went into the Bank of England on balance Monday, is 112,000 pounds. The rate of discount in the market for three months bills is 5¼ per cent below bank rates.

France.

Intense feeling has been aroused in France by some of the papers read in the von Arnim trial. One dispatch especially, in which Bismarck says he cannot but wish to see France weak, and deems it unadvisable to strengthen her by contributing to the establishment of a monarchy, causes profound indignation.

The London Times correspondent at Paris telegraphs that a division of parties in consequence of the vote in the Committee of Thirty on the 16th inst. has produced a dead-lock which will certainly cause a dissolution of the Assembly.

Germany.

The trial of Count Von Arnim was resumed on the 14 h. Baron Holstein gave testimony and denied, that Prince Bismarck had commissioned him to watch Von Arnim. The accused had stated that he would not resign and that the foreign office would not place him on the retired list because he held documents which compromised Bismarck. With the examination of this witness the testimony closed, and the Public Prosecutor made a speech for the Crown. He declared the accused had been guilty of bad faith and his statements were unworthy of credit. He argued that the Count purposely abstracted the documents and never had any intention of returning them. The revelations communicated to the Vienna Presse were intended to be used as a weapon for a campaign against Bismarck, but the accused retreated almost before the attack commenced. The offense was without extenuation and was aggravated by the rank of the accused. Herr Haltzendorff, counsel for the defence, argued that even if all the charges were admitted, an acquittal was unavoidable on purely legal grounds. It could not be maintained, the Crown had no proprietary right in the missing documents. The accused, in his conflict with Bismarck, considered he was defending his honor. The argument was concluded in the Von Arnim case by the public prosecutor, and concluded by asking that the prisoner be sentenced to two and half years imprisonment.

The Reichstag, on the 11th, adopted a resolution declaring that in order to uphold its dignity, an amendment to the Constitution is necessary to prevent the arrest of a member during session.

The German Commission to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia has been appointed. Dr. Jacobi, Director of the section of Commerce and Industry, is President of the Commission, whose headquarters will be in Germany.

The Post, of Berlin, expresses the hope that Bismarck has not yet definitely decided to resign from the government, but adds that however deplorable such a decision by the Chancellor would be regarded, it would not be the cause of immediate danger to the government. The reports of his intended resignation emanated from his intimate friends, who say the Prince is utterly prostrated in health and wearied with cares of the government. Another report gives Herr Deusen, a Deputy in the Reichstag, as authority for the statement that the Prince intends resigning his portfolio in the government. Herr Deusen announced that Bismarck, in view of the vacillating majority in the Reichstag, would be forced to resign.

In the Reinstag on the 18th during the consideration of appropriations for foreign affairs, Herr Windhurst opposed a grant for the secret service, and moved to strike it out. Herr Benningston replied that the motion was simply an attack on Prince Bismarck, in whose person the Ultramontanes unceasingly and bitterly asked that the Reichstag pass a vote of confidence in the Chancellor by rejecting the motion to cancel the grant for the secret service. A division took place, and Herr Windhurst was defeated by a vote of 71 yeas to 199 nays.

A Berlin special states that Count Von Arnim has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, deducting from the term the period which he has already spent in confinement.

The sentence of Von Arnim embodies no dishonor. The charges of embezzlement fall to the ground. However Von Arnim's neglect to return the missing papers when asked by the Foreign Department made a necessary setting of examples. The general belief is the Emperor will pardon him.

A special to the Daily News from Berlin states that both the prosecution and the defence have appealed to Kammergericht from the sentence of Count Von Arnim. The case will come up in the higher court in about three months.

Judgment in the case of Count Von Arnim was pronounced at 5:30 P. M. on the 19 h. He is sentenced to three months imprisonment, which includes one month the Count has been under arrest. The cause of the delay in pronouncing the sentence was that the Count refused to appear, and the Court insisted upon his presence. The Count's son and his counsel finally prevailed upon him to enter court.

Italy.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill granting annuity to Garibaldi by a vote of 207 to 25.

Spain.

The Ambassador of Spain has received the reply of the Duke de Cazes to the last Spanish note complaining of breaches of neutrality. The Duke quotes passages from letters of Senor Olozga, former Ambassador at Paris, complimenting the French Government on the zeal shown by its officials in watching the frontier, and says that these letters were written at the very time when the Spanish Government charges that the Prefect of Pau connived at the entrance of Don Carlos into Spain. He concludes with the assurances that the Government and people of France concur in desiring the welfare of Spain.

The London Morning Standard has a dispatch from Spain reporting the total defeat and routing of the Republican General Lopez Dominquez, in Catalonia, by the Carlists under Tristany, with heavy loss in killed and wounded.

Mexico.

The suppression of the religious order of Sisters of Charity has been decided by Congress by a vote of 113 against 57.

Japan.

The news from China and Japan is unimportant. It is thought the Alaska, stranded at Hong Kong, will be floated off. A disastrous fire has occurred at Yokei, Japan. About 1,000 houses were destroyed.

Cuba.

Carlos Garcia, a noted bandit, and all his followers, have laid laid down their arms and thrown themselves upon the clemency of the Government.

KING KALAKAUA.

His Reception at the White House and by the United States Congress.

King Kalakaua was formally presented to the President on Tuesday the 15 h inst. The members of the Cabinet, Col. Grant, Gen. Babcock and Mr. Luckey, Private Secretary, were assembled in full dress for the purpose of receiving the King. On the approach of his Majesty's carriage, the President advanced from the threshhold of the Executive Mansion, when the Secretary of State and Col. Grant, the latter personally representing his father, went to the carriage and received the King as he alighted, and accompanying him on either side, crossed the platform to the entrance of the White House, where the President cordially extended his hand, and received and welcomed the King, the members of the Cabinet standing behind the President. The King then entered the room. The Secretary of State introduced the President to Governor Domines and Governor Kapena. He then presented the King to the Members of the Cabinet, General Babcock, Colonel Grant, and Mr. Luckey. The President and the King seated themselves on the sofa, and the other gentlemen moved at pleasure about the room and entered into conversation with one another, gradually advancing to where the President and King were seated. A general conversation then ensued. After about 20 minutes the King arose, and the President accompanied him to the door. The Secretary of State and Col. Grant handed him into the carriage, and the ceremony was ended.

There was an immense crowd of spectators in the galleries and corridors owing to the announcement of the formal reception of King Kalakaua by Congress, and ladies were admitted to the Hall.

Punctually at 12:15 the Senators entered the House, and took seats assigned them. Ten minutes afterwards the King was announced, and supported by Senator Cameron and Representative Orth, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, walked down the main aisle to the front of the Speaker's chair, the Senators and Representatives standing in the meantime.

Senator Cameron then said: "I have the honor to present to the Speaker the King of Hawaii. Your Majesty, on behalf of the American Congress, I welcome you to these halls. Senators from our States and Representatives of our people unite in a cordial congratulation upon your auspicious journey and in the expression of gratification and pleasure afforded by your presence in the Capitol of the Nation, as the Nation's guest—your Majesty's appearance among us is the first instance in which a reigning sovereign has set foot upon the soil of the United States, and it is a significant circumstance that the visit comes from the west and not from the east—probably no single event could more strikingly typify the country's progress in Your Majesty's country and in our own than the scene here and now transpiring. The rapid growth of the Republic on its western coast has greatly enlarged our intercourse with your insular Kingdom, and has led us all to acknowledge your wisdom and beneficence as a ruler and your exalted virtues as a man. Our whole people cherish for you the most friendly regard. They trust and believe that the relations of the countries will always be as peaceful as the great sea that rolls between us, uniting and not dividing us."

The King had a momentary conference with Judge Allen, and then the latter, expressing regret that the King was so ill at ease with cold and hoarseness that he was unable to read his reply, read it for him as follows:

"MR. SPEAKER:—For your kind words of welcome I cordially thank you; for this distinguished mark of consideration I tender to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives my highest sentiments of regard. It is in accord with the very courteous and generous treatment which I have received from the Executive Department of the Government, and from all the people I have had the pleasure to meet since I landed on the shores of the Pacific. I appreciate the complimentary terms in which the Honorable Speaker has referred to me personally for our success in Government, and for our progress in a higher civilization. We are very much indebted to the Government and people of this great country. Your laws and your civilization have been in a great degree our model. I reciprocate and most cordially hope for the continuance and growth of the friendly relations between the two countries. I am most happy, gentlemen, to meet you on this occasion.

The Speaker was then introduced to the King, and after an exchange of courtesies, returned to the chair, knocked with the gavel, and the members rose and the King retired, followed by the members of the Senate. The spectators dispersed, and the House proceeded with the regular business.

The reception given by the President in honor of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, was largely attended. Guests were invited by card, including the Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, all the foreign ministers in full court dress, members of both houses of Congress, and officers of the army and navy. Many were accompanied by ladies. The Marine Band was in attendance. The King occupied a position in the East Room. Upon his left was Secretary Fish, who conducted the presentation, and on his right were the President and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fish and Col. Grant and his wife. It was a brilliant assembly in all its features.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Returning Board—An Investigation to be Made—The White Leaguers—The Vicksburg Troubles.

At New Orleans, Dec. 14th, in the Returning Board Mr. Arrays offered the following:

WHEREAS, According to the sworn statements of the Supervisor of Registration of the Parish of St. Helena, it is charged that the returns have been tampered with since the said returns have been filed with this Board.

Resolved, That this Board shall, before acting upon said Supervisor's returns, investigate the charges made in the above statement in order that the guilty parties be dealt with according to law. Adopted.

Governor Wells proposed that the Democratic counsel submit all the evidence and examine all the affidavits relating to the contested parishes, then submit the whole to the Board for their action. To this proposition the Conservatives objected for the reason that certain papers had been placed among the records without their knowledge, the contents of which they were not informed, and request that while the protested parishes are under consideration as each case is taken, that they may be notified so as to inspect the papers in each case and see that none of the proof offered by them had been abstracted or suppressed, nor that any new contrary proof had been filed unknown to them, so that all legal proof, and none other, may be before the Board. This request was acquiesced in, and he Carroll parish returns taken up. Before anything had been done, a messenger came in and whispered to the President, Governor Wells, who at once arose and stated that he had just been officially informed that armed White Leaguers were stationed in the adjacent building, ready at any moment to disturb the proceedings of the Board. He therefore moved to adjourn until 11 to-morrow. T. Morris Chester, a colored member of the Republican Committee, suggested that an adjournment would not improve, but would rather tend to increase the excitement. Mr. Schoonsker suggested that if the President had any fears of violence, he could call for the United States troops to protect the Board; that he (Mr. Schoonsker) has been informed that troops would be furnished at once, if desired. Governor Wells said he did not wish to canvass the returns under the protection of United States troops; that he did not intend to be intimidated. Wells insisting upon it, the Board adjourned until 11 to-morrow. The military here are on the qui vive by orders from Washington.

The Chicago Post and Mail has a New Orleans special signed by Governor Kellogg, dated at noon, in which he says the members of the Returning Board are in session at the State House making their final compilation. On the streets there is much subdued excitement. The Bulletin and Picayune, rival organs of the White Leagues, vie with each other in making sensational statements, to keep up the state of excitement. The Picayune this morning says Governor Kellogg has instructed Captain Lawler, the officer in charge of the defense of the State House, that if he can hold out against the attack for twenty minutes, the streets will run with blood. Governor Kellogg authorizes the statement that he has never made any such assertion to Captain Lawler or any one else.

At New Orleans, Dec. 14, an effort was made to introduce five or six colored girls as pupils into the girls' upper High School, which resulted in the withdrawal of over 50 of the graduating class. This is the first attempt that has been made to place negroes in this school.

Railway News.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 15th says: The Merchants' Exchange and Board of Trade of this city have united in a memorial praying Congress to grant the aid desired by the Texas Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific Railroads. They urge that the completion of the Roads is necessary for the protection of the Southern frontier; that it will afford effective protection against Indian raids, to the settlers and miners of the Southern territory, and will save the Government millions yearly in the cost of transporting supplies to garrisons or to troops operating against Indians in that region; that it will contribute to transcontinental traffic; that it will develope the sheep culture of New Mexico and supply to wool manufacturers the cheap qualities of wool which are now imported at a cost of over $25,000,000 yearly; it will develope the richest mineral regions of this country and Mexico and may speedily double our production of precious metals; that it will prompt an ther flood tide of emigration such as followed the discovery of gold in California, and the opening of the Union Pacific, each of which brought to this country $500 000,000 in cash, and added to the yearly products; that it will give the seed of stimulus to industry, now disheartened and prostrate; creating immediate demands for 400,000 tons of iron, millions of tons of ore and millions of tons of coal and labor in the manufacture of iron and building of the Roads.

Charlie Ross.

A Philadelphia dispatch of the 15th, says the following dispatch was received in that city regarding the two burglars shot at Bay Ridge, New Jersey, on the 14th.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.

To Mr. JONES, Chief of Police, Philadelphia:

Walter Ross identifies both dead men positively, the other witness one of them sure.

WM. H. H. HEINS,
Captain of Detective Police,
of Philadelphia.

The witness mentioned is Peter Cashaw, who was employed in the residence adjoining Mr. Ross. It will be remembered he saw one of the kidnappers in the neighborhood of the house before the abduction took place.

The Markets.

Produce Markets

NEW YORK, December 21.—Cotton is dull; 14¾c for middling uplands. Flour is dull and prices are without decided change; receipts 14,000 bbls; sales 9,000 bbls; quotations unchanged. Wheat is quiet and a shade firmer; receipts 31 000 bu; sales 49,000 bu; 110@112c for No 2 Chicago; 113@114c for No 2 Milwaukee; 118@124c for No 1 spring; 119@125c for winter red western; 126@130c for amber do. Rye is quiet. Corn dull; receipts 53, 00 bu; sales 26,000 bu; 94½@96c for old western, mixed, afloat; 87@90c for new do and yellow. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats firmer; receipts 6, 000 bu; sales 38 000 bu at 68@69c for mixed western; 64@70c for white do. Pork heavy at $19 80 for new mess. Cut Meats unchanged. Beef quiet. Lard is firm at 13¾c for steam. Whiskey 101¾c. Sugar dull. Petroleum—5¼@5⅝c for crude and 11¾@11¾c.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 22.—Flour—The market has been only fairly active and there has been but very little change in prices. We quote Fine, $5 50@5 50; Superfine, $4 00@5 00; Extra, $5 00@5 50; Double extra and Fancy, $5 50@6 50; Rye, $5 00; Buckwheat, $6 00. Wheat—The market has been very dull and very little change in prices. Spot Amber going at 109¾c; No. 2 Amber Michigan has been inactive at 103c; Extra White Michigan very dull at 115c. No. 1 White Michigan almost unsalesble at 112c; No. 2 White Wabash was on the market at 114c; No. 3 White going at 108c; No. 1 Red Wabash inactive at 111c; No 2 do at 103¾; D. & M. 108; No. 3 at 103; No. 2 amber Illinois dull at 109c. Corn—The corn market was moderately active and prices were lower, with old spot High mixed going at 75c; new bringing 70½c. For future delivery seller December went at 73c, and seller January at 70¾c. Low-mixed corn has been fairly active at 69½c for Wabash and 68c for Canal. No grade was offered at 68½c, with only small sales. White corn held at 75c without sales. Yellow corn dull at 71. Oats. The market has been very dull and prices were about unchanged, with No 1 going at 57c; No 2 inactive at 56c; Michigan going at same price, and White Oats ordering 58c.—Seeds—We quote Medium Clover $5 60 per bushel; Mammoth Clover $6 60 per bushel—Timothy Seed, $2 50@2 75 per bushel, and Flax Seed at $1 75 per bushel. Mill Feed has been dull and lower. We quote bran at $15 50 per ton; shorts $19; fine middlings $20 00. Corn meal higher at $28. Chop Feed $30. Pork steady at $25 00 for light and $21 00 for heavy mess per barrel; 19c for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams—sales at 14c per pound; shoulders, 11½c. Lard, 14½c for prime in bbls; 15c for prime in kegs and 14c for prime steam per lb. 14½@15c for prime kettle per lb. Beef, $11 00@10 00 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—8c for rough and 7½c for mutton per lb. Butter—28@30 for fresh roll, 26@28c for fresh in kegs and 25c for common lb. Potatoes—Peach blows, White, at 65c; Early Rose, 55c, and 50c for common and mixed per bu; Long Pinkeyes, 52c; Mercers and Carter, 55c. Eggs, 26@27c for fresh in barrels and 28c in crates, per dozen.